FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECH PAPER ASSESSES 5 YEARS OF VIENNA TALKS

AU061315Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article in the column "We Comment": "Time Does Not Wait"]

[Text] The talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe have been going on in the Vienna Hofburg for 5 years, which is a relatively long time. In spite of this, their results are not satisfactory. It is true that the time has not been completely wasted. It cannot be denied that certain progress has been achieved; progress, however, in the conference halls and not in what is most important--in reducing the number of arms and soldiers. The largest concentration of troops, arms and combat technology in the world is now located in central Europe. Here are tens of thousands of tanks, guns and combat aircraft and, most seriously, the arsenals bear thousands of nuclear weapons. The West would like to further expand this enormous and destructive war potential, it would like to make it even more menacing. This is why Washington is attempting to produce such dangerous weapons as neutron warheads for the Lance missiles and projectiles for long-range howitzers and deploy them on NATO bases.

Although the socialist countries submitted numerous realistic proposals in Vienna that met halfway the West's acceptable proposals, it has not yet been possible to achieve concrete results. The talks are stagnating because the NATO states lack the initiative to arrive at an agreement. Some of the delegations belonging to this pact are literally heaping one obstacle on another just to make any progress impossible. They either do not respond at all or respond with a delay to the socialist countries' proposals to pursue their one-sided proposals and torpedo the talks.

In the background of such positions are the endeavors of the enemies of detente in the West, who would welcome a return to a policy of acting from the positions of power, a return to the cold war. Complications in Vienna are also connected with the fact that the influence of "hawks" on state policy has increased substantially in the capitalist countries, particularly in the United States. They naturally prefer the extensive armament program adopted by the Washington session of the NATO council and orientation toward the production of the neutron bomb for prospects of reducing military tension.

Time, however, does not wait and it is urgent to reduce the concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe--the largest ever in the history of the continent--unless the accumulated arms reserves cause irreparable damage to the hopefully developing but still fragile web of relations of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among European states with different social systems.

New proposals, authored by the USSR, appeared on the Vienna conference table this year, on 8 June. They are supported by the other socialist countries, including the CSSR. These proposals are concrete and flexible. They take into account the actual situation and the interests of both sides and meet halfway what had been proposed by the NATO delegations. These proposals include, for instance in a flexible manner the West's demand that the number of ground forces should be reduced first, namely to the limit of 700,000 men on each side. It would mean in practice that the number of Warsaw Pact soldiers would be reduced by 105,000 and the number of NATO soldiers by 91,000. It is self-evident, however, that no one in the NATO capitals can expect that the Warsaw Pact states will approve proposals that would benefit NATO unilaterally and that would, in effect, upset the balance of power in central Europe, which is a factor that has a decisive and beneficial influence on the stability of international relations, even beyond the framework of the European Continent.

The West substantiates its steps (and conceals the endeavor to gain unilateral advantages) by stressing the so-called geographic factor. It claims that the socialist states have geographic advantages, among which it numbers--above all--the length of the routes for moving supplies and personnel to the front. The NATO delegations in Vienna demand that these alleged advantages be "compensated" by such a reduction of the socialist countries' troops and armament as would threaten their fundamental security. These are concocted theories that originate from the same nest as the lies about the Soviet threat. They conceal the fact that it was the United States and NATO who encircled the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries by creating a ring of military bases for conventional and nuclear weapons that reaches from the Far East to Western Europe. They conceal the fact that U.S. war fleets equipped with nuclear weapons operate in the Mediterranean and North Sea and that considerable armed forces of the United States are located in Britain and on bases all over the world. It is evident that the theories about the "geographic factor" stand on feet of clay, as do the attempts to foist on the Warsaw Pact states unacceptable demands. The only path for arriving at an agreement is a realistic approach and respect for the interests and security of both sides.

The proposals of the socialist countries clear the way to the agreement. It is the West that is to blame because the talks have not yielded results so far. While the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries submit constructive and realistic proposals, the Western delegations are deliberately delaying their responses, continue to pursue their procrastination tactics and constantly striving to gain unilateral advantages.

One cannot, however, play games with such an important and sensitive question that is the subject of the negotiations in Vienna. It cannot become the subject of behind the scenes tactics and intrigues as is being attempted by some NATO delegations; it cannot become a target of attacks. It is necessary to achieve an agreement--arsenals that have become a threat to firm and lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world must be reduced. The universal truth that time does not wait is twice as valid in Vienna.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

AU061336Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Ivayla Vulkova, Vienna correspondent, report, specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "At the Vienna Negotiations--The West Remains the Debtor"]

[Text] Vienna--Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, took the floor at yesterday's 184th session of the Vienna negotiations.

In his statement he stressed that the socialist countries' proposals regarding the reduction mechanism makes it possible to preserve an equal ceiling of troops stationed in central Europe by NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and to exclude the possibility of a destabilization of the situation in the central European area, a fact of equal importance both for the countries directly participating in the Vienna negotiations and for the countries participating with special status, such as the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian delegation firmly supports the opinion that the mechanism worked out by the socialist countries in connection with achieving and maintaining collective ceilings takes into consideration the idea purposed by the West about collective reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of equal percentages. At the same time, however, the West, as it has demonstrated throughout the entire 5-year period of the negotiations, continues to defend its unrealistic stand on this question. [paragraph continues]

This is eloquently confirmed by the fact that the West is insisting upon the establishment of national restrictions on USSR armaments--which are the basic defensive power of the Warsaw Pact--and at the same time does not admit national restrictions of troops in West European countries, representing the main contingents of the NATO military potential in central Europe. A reduction based on equal percentages of reductions is of immediate significance for Bulgaria, and all direct participants in the talks are obliged to contribute on an equal basis to this reduction of armaments. If the West, actually, vigilantly watched over the interests of the countries with special status, the direct Western participants should have the opportunity to demonstrate their own constructive position and businesslike approach precisely in dealing with the question of reducing armaments and military technical equipment. The proposals submitted by the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR on 8 June 1978, represent a constructive step of the socialist countries. Their Western partners are still in debt, even regarding the principles agreed upon at preliminary consultations, and have not yet made a worthy contribution to the achievement of a settlement on the question of mutual reduction of the military potential, highly concentrated in central Europe, a settlement which is so long-awaited and of great importance for Europe and the world.

TANJUG: PROTRACTION IN VIENNA LINKED TO NEUTRON BOMB

LD041055Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Vienna, 4 Nov, TANJUG--TANJUG's correspondent Stjepan Vukussic reports that the fifth anniversary of the Vienna negotiations between the NATO pact and the Warsaw Treaty ended with a [words indistinct] here show that mutual mistrust continues to be the major obstacle on the road towards an agreement which, according to these assessmen[illegible], would represent (?a very) important step towards further strengthening all-European efforts to create an era of cooperation and security in this continent. For the most part formal and [word indistinct] meetings of the participant countries' ambassadors accredited in Vienna who also represent their governments in these negotiations reflect the situation in relations between the two big powers and their military-political organizations. That is why the Vienna institution is a very sensitive (?barometer) registering every action (?in) any part of the world which could introduce changes in the existing relations, in the first place, between Washington and (?Moscow). It is because of current developments on the international scene that a temporary slow-[word indistinct] has [word indistinct] the pace in the Vienna negotiations after a period of intensive activity, it is considered here.

Confidence was to be presumed in troop reduction. However, since the very start, it was exposed to serious tests in the course of discussing problems where to start with the troop reduction. The Warsaw Treaty supports the stand that military forces in Europe are pretty well balanced. However, the NATO pact claims that the East has 150,000 soldiers more in this zone. According to official data set forth at the negotiations the West currently has 791,000 soldiers in central Europe. If both sides equally reduced the number of their soldiers, the West claims, the East would still retain the advantage of those 150,000 soldiers more. Local experts on this problem consider that the real cause for the slow-down in negotiations is the NATO pact's wish to leave the doors open for "balancing" its forces in central Europe by equipping them with the new neutron armament. The other side pointed out that this in fact would mean a new start of the armament race. Expectations are that the realism of negotiation parties and general interests of European peoples will again overule special rival interests of the two military political organizations and thus preserve what has so far been achieved in the detente and development of cooperation and security in Europe.

SHEHU ADDRESSES ELECTION MEETING, OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

AU0711004Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Report on speech by Mehmet Shehu, party Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers and defense minister, at a pre-election meeting with residents of electoral zone No 220 in Tirana on 6 November 1978--with recorded excerpts]

[Text] [Shehu--begin recording] Dear Comrades, I am very happy to be among you today. I cordially thank you for your confidence in proposing me as candidate to the People's Assembly for the seventh time. This conference belongs to our heroic party which is leading the people with unprecedented heroism in the glorious struggle for building socialism and communism. It is the greatest honor to be a representative of the people in the People's Assembly, the supreme organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat. I promise you that I will exert all my efforts and energies to fully deserve your confidence, working all my life as a servant of the people, as taught by the party, to faithfully implement the party's line which reflects the highest interests of the working class, the people, the fatherland and socialism. [applause and shouts of "Long live the AWP"]

This year's elections for deputies to the People's Assembly have been turned into a great manifestation of the unity of the people around the party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause and shouts of "Enver Hoxha"] The same thing always happens when the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly are held. And it is not only on such occasions, but the unity of the people around the party has always been steel-like. In our country the unity of the party and people has been and is steel-like and unbreakable, because the people and party have common interests and because our people have, by their experience, formed the firm belief in the correctness of the cause for which our party is struggling, in the correctness of the party's line and leadership which respond to the vital interests and the most profound aspirations and desires of the people. [applause and shouts of "workers party" and "Enver Hoxha"] [end recording]

Comrade Mehmet Shehu then continued: This unity is the basis of the [word indistinct] and a profound source of all the victories which we have achieved so far under the party's leadership. Nothing positive could be achieved without a steel-like unity of thought and action between the people and the party, and within the ranks of the party itself. On the basis of this revolutionary Marxist-Leninist unity, there is no battle that cannot be won, there is no fortress that cannot be conquered and there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome. On the basis of this unity, every success and every victory devoutly wished by the people can be achieved.

Nevertheless, this time the election of deputies to the People's Assembly coincides with the hostile, insidious, arrogant and counterrevolutionary action of the Chinese revisionist and social imperialist leadership, and its interruption of credits and economic and military assistance to our country. The anti-Albanian action of the reactionary Chinese leadership has caused deep indignation in the hearts of all Albanians. It has revolted all the Albanian people, who have (?rallied) around the party and Comrade Enver to demonstrate their steel-like unity with the party, are determined to cast all their votes for the candidates of the democratic front and have embarked on an unprecedented upsurge to overcome the difficulties created by the treason of the Chinese leadership.

By casting their ballots for the democratic front candidates for deputies to the People's Assembly, our people vote for the general Marxist-Leninist line of our party.

They vote for socialism and communism, the freedom and independence of the people and the country, the happiness, joy and prosperity of the present, and the brilliant future. They vote against the bourgeoisie and reaction, imperialism and social imperialism. They vote against the Soviet revisionists, the Chinese revisionists and others. They vote against all the enemies of the peoples, Marxism-Leninism, revolution and socialism.

Speaking about the magnificent successes achieved in our country in all fields during the past 4 years at a time when the capitalist-revisionist world has been gripped by a serious and comprehensive crisis, Comrade Mehmet Shehu said, among other things:

Socialist Albania is the country where the real income of the people and the standard of living have never fallen, but have always been and are improving; where the prices of goods have never increased but have either been reduced or remained stable; where there is no tax whatsoever; where the health service is free of charge for all the people of the country; where housing rent is merely symbolic; where education has become the property of the masses; where there is electric light in every peasant's house, even in the remote corners of the Alps and so forth.

The proportion between the average pay of the workers and the higher salaries is lower than anywhere else in the world. This proportion is 1:2, and this is in order to prevent the creation of privileged segments which could serve as a social basis for the birth of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. Socialist Albania is the only country in the world which does not take credits from capitalist and revisionist countries and accepts no military bases on its territory. This is a vital testimony and a powerful guarantee for our country's independence and true national sovereignty, as well as of its uninterrupted progress on the path of socialism.

Dwelling on the hostile and counterrevolutionary stand of the Chinese revisionist leadership toward our party and country, Comrade Mehmet Shehu pointed out that the present-day international situation is characterized particularly by the emergence of the PRC as a big hegemonistic and social imperialist power. The Chinese leadership has openly betrayed the socialist path and Marxism-Leninism. It has emerged in the international arena as the most promising ally of U.S. imperialism, and of all the most reactionary fascist forces in the world. Like the Soviet leadership, the Chinese leadership raised a stone against Socialist Albania. But the stone fell on their own head. Nobody trusts the Chinese leadership any longer. Since the Chinese leadership acted in such a wretched manner against Socialist Albania, which has helped China so much, everyone looks with mistrust at the Chinese leadership and sees in its hypocritical smiles the perfidy, malice, trickery, intrigues and the treacherous nature of one who stabs you in the night and mourns you by day.

The Soviet revisionist leadership made a mistake when it took arrogant and typically imperialist measures against our country in 1960-61. The Chinese leadership believed that Socialist Albania would die without China's economic and military aid. These Peking renegades thought in the same terms as the Kremlin revisionists. But they were mistaken in their reckoning. When our party decided to openly oppose the Khrushchevite revisionist leadership of the Soviets at the Bucharest meeting and at the meeting of 81 communist and workers parties in Moscow in 1960, it did so without prior consultations with the Chinese leadership and regardless of consequences. Even if the Chinese leadership had not helped our country economically in 1960 and later on, our party would still have maintained the stand that it did maintain, even if we had been forced to simmer in our own fat. "Even if we remain without bread, we Albanians do not trample on principles and do not betray Marxism-Leninism. Let everyone be clear about this, friend and foe alike," said Comrade Enver in the AWP Politburo on 31 October 1960.

Now in 1978, when the Chinese leadership has cut off its aid and credits, we are neither in 1948 nor in 1960. Socialist Albania has today an economic and military potential that fully enables it to continue the construction of socialism at a normal rate, relying solely on our material and human resources. Socialist Albania is today the only country in the world which is building socialism under conditions of total imperialist and revisionist encirclement and blockade. Owing to the correct leadership of the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, Socialist Albania has today become a great example of the successful construction of socialist under conditions of siege, of the practical implementation of scientific socialism, of Marxist-Leninist principledness, of courage and selflessness, of an iron will and tireless effort a country of successes and socialist victories where every (?storm) that has and is striking at it has been defeated.

Following Stalin's death the Soviet Union was transformed from a socialist country into a socialist imperialist one as a result of the internal revisionist betrayal. The same thing happened in all the former socialist countries of Europe, and now also in China. In Albania, every counterrevolutionary attempt to overthrow the people's regime from within, to overthrow socialism and to restore capitalism has failed. If no revisionist overthrow has occurred in our country, this is due to our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line and to the correct implementation of this line, as well as to the sound unity in the party's ranks and also between the party and people. Our party has gathered tremendous experience in the struggle to promote the revolution and socialist construction uninterruptedly in its struggle against internal and external enemies, overt and covert alike, and to close all paths to all dangers threatening the socialist system.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu spoke about the tasks confronting us all to successfully overcome all difficulties caused by the anti-Marxist and hostile activities of the Chinese leadership against our country. He continued by saying: Following the betrayal of the Chinese leadership, now that Socialist Albania stands like an island and lighthouse in the midst of the great capitalist and revisionist ocean, our party and people have set themselves the task of continuing to build socialism even in a single and small country like Albania. Our party is resolutely implementing Lenin's thesis about the construction of socialism in a single country under siege, and has full confidence in the ultimate victory and in the implementation of this thesis of historic importance for the revolution and socialism. Everything now depends on us, it depends on our determination to implement to the last our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line. It depends on our unity and effort. If we consistently implement the party's line, no activity by the external enemies can have any effect on us, be it political, ideological, psychological, economic or military.

Our party, which on 8 November celebrates the 37th anniversary of its foundation by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and which is loyally led by him, became the worthy legatee of the Great October Socialist Revolution which was betrayed by the modern revisonists. It keeps high and pure the red Leninist banner of October as a loyal continuator of the great and immortal deeds of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Under present conditions, when People's China, too, has been transformed into a social imperialist country, the external ideological and economic pressure against our country has also grown. Under these conditions, it is our duty to further sharpen our revolutionary vigilance, to deepen the class struggle, to further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. The class struggle, as the party and Comrade Enver teach us, must be waged frontally and consistently. The overall ideological bourgeois and revisionist pressure from outside, which could have some effects among those people in whose minds and consciousness there might be vestiges of the past, is particularly directed at stimulating the feelings of personal interest and of private property, to the detriment of the interest of society.

The class struggle must therefore be intensified particularly in the direction of defending the general interest and socialist property, in the direction of consistently struggling against all manifestations which place personal interest above the general interest. Without underrating the manifestations of bureaucratism, it must be said that currently alien manifestations among our ranks are particularly of a liberal nature. It is therefore necessary to struggle against all alien manifestations and against all liberal attitudes toward such manifestations, against all evidence of indifference, wherever it may manifest itself.

The current situation requires that we should further and constantly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the decisive weapon which will constantly further the revolution and the construction of the socialist society, suppress the resistance and activity of the internal and external enemies, conduct the class struggle among the people themselves and secure the country's defenses. The present elections to the People's Assembly will also serve to further steel our dictatorship of the proletariat. The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is indivisible from the deepening and constant development of socialist democracy, and from the growth of the active participation of the broad working masses in the country's government and the exercise of worker and peasant control over everyone and everything. The defense and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a cause for all the people under the party's leadership.

Further on, speaking about the hegemonistic, imperialist and counterrevolutionary policy of the Chinese revisionist leadership, Comrade Mehmet Shehu continued:

The Chinese leadership cut its aid to Socialist Albania because our party did not subjugate itself to the Chinese revisionist leadership and because it opposed China's activity, which was in flagrant opposition to Marxism-Leninism, to the socialist path, to the interests of the revolution and the freedom-loving peoples and to proletarian internationalism. The Chinese leadership is seeking to emerge--by all means and as soon as possible--as an imperialist superpower in the international arena, but it has neither the economic nor the military force to compare itself with U.S. imperialism or Soviet social imperialism. In order to emerge in the international arena as a superpower, China needs a developed economy and an army which is equipped with modern means. It is striving to achieve this with the help of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism, the German revanchists and imperialism in general. China's stale declarations that it will never become a superpower are a deceit, but an ill-concealed deceit.

China pretends to be extremely resolute against Soviet social imperialism. The contradictions between Soviet social imperialism and Chinese social imperialism are not contradictions between capitalism and socialism, as the Chinese leaders and the Soviet leaders, too, want to present them, but they are interimperialist contradictions. The Chinese social imperialists rest on the same ideological platform as the Soviet social imperialists. They are divided only by their national interests as imperialist powers, which they are.

If the Western capitalists show tolerance for the repeated and extremely boring Chinese lectures concerning the Soviet social imperialist danger, they are doing so only by reason of their economic interests, because each of them seeks to penetrate as deeply and as rapidly as possible into the big Chinese market. Hence a sharp competition has begun between the capitalist countries in connection with the Chinese market. Each one wants to benefit as much as possible and as quickly as possible from that market which has opened up all doors and windows to foreign capital. The Chinese leadership rests its entire strategy and tactics on the ill-famed "three worlds" theory, whose roots lie in the so-called Mao Tse-tung thought. This is a profoundly reactionary theory.

Propagating and practicing this theory, the Chinese leadership has become an international fire brigade trying to extinguish the revolution, the biggest advocate defending the interests of U.S. imperialism, the most valuable supporter of the international bourgeoisie and underminer of the national liberation struggle of the peoples. Chinese strategy seeks war in the West and temporary peace in the East. In other words, the Chinese leadership has currently become the most zealous activist in the world in inciting world war III between U.S. imperialism and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

In the last part of his speech, Comrade Mehmet Shehu stressed that the revolutionary fervor and creative spirit manifest in our country on the occasion of the elections for deputies to the People's Assembly, must not end in any way with the conclusion of the elections, but must grow even more and be kept alive for the implementation of all the tasks confronting us.

Fighting successfully against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and successfully building socialism, our party and people are not only accomplishing their national revolutionary duty here in Albania, but are also testifying to the whole world on the invincible vitality of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. Our party and people are proving with vital facts that socialism can be successfully built and defended even in a small country alone like Albania, even under the conditions of the concentric capitalist and revisionist encirclement. At the same time, they are accomplishing their internationalist duty. The imperialist and revisionist propaganda is striving in all possible ways to sow the idea that Albania is isolated, that Albania cannot progress without supporting itself with the economic and military assistance of a big power. But our party has long since given its answer to all political and ideological ruffians, be they in Washington, in Moscow, in Peking or anywhere else. Socialist Albania does not and will not go hither and yon, neither to the East nor to the West. It will never fall into the trap of political, ideological or military alliances with any imperialist, capitalist or revisionist state.

Albania will maintain state relations with foreign countries and will trade only on the basis of mutual interest, but it will never accept "credits and aid" from capitalist and revisionist states. It will never fall into the trap of multinational capitalist and revisionist companies. It will never accept foreign armies and foreign bases. Socialist Albania has never been isolated and can never be isolated. It maintains state relations and trade with a large number of countries in the world. It enjoys unprecedented prestige and authority in the international arena. On the side of our party and people, on the side of Socialist Albania stand all the progressive and freedom-loving peoples of the world, all Marxist-Leninists and genuine revolutionaries. Our socialist state attaches particular importance to neighborly relations with all the countries which it recognizes, and is in favor of the constant development of state relations with all those countries which respect the freedom and independence of Albania. Albania is particularly in favor of the expansion of trade relations on the basis of mutual interest.

Despite the betrayal of the Chinese leadership, we are still in favor of continuing state relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. All efforts have been made by our side to insure that trade relations will be carried out normally between the two countries, but despite this, our efforts have had no results whatsoever because of the Chinese side.

Concluding, Comrade Mehmet Shehu stated:

[Shehu-begin recording] The dreams of those who want to see Albania on its knees before U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism or Chinese social imperialism, or want to see it with its hands extended in the direction of some capitalist or revisionist capital, will never be fulfilled. The eagle's wings will always carry it higher and higher. [applause, acclamations "Enver Hoxha" and "party-Enver"]

Dear Comrades, I congratulate you once again from the bottom of my heart for the successes that you have achieved and for your work and struggle to defend and implement the party's line, and for further successes in the service of socialism. Long live our heroic people! Long live the AWP and its Central Committee led by the leader of the party and the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha! Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [acclamations, applause] [end recording]

TIRANA RADIO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER

AU071018Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "The Ideas of the October Socialist Revolution Are Immortal"]

[Text] On 7 November 1917 [words indistinct] Lenin's and Stalin's Bolsheviks heralded to mankind that capitalism had began its downward path. A new era began its march. The militant revolutionary march of peoples toward socialism and freedom had began. Under Lenin's and Stalin's leadership, the Russian proletariat overthew the tsar's regime and established the dictatorship of the proletariat on one-sixth of the world.

V.I. Lenin, the strategist of the revolution, discovering the law of the unequal economic and political development of the capitalist countries in the era of imperialism, arrived at the conclusion, of world historic importance, that the socialist revolution in this era could begin in one single country or in several particular countries where the links in the capitalist chain were weaker, and where the contradictions had reached their acme. This conclusion was fully vindicated by the triumph of the October Revolution.

The October Revolution also provided us with the great lesson that only the working class led by the Marxism-Leninist party, uniting around itself the broad working masses, can lead the revolution to victory. Lenin considered the armed uprising of the proletariat to be the major and decisive means of achieving the victory of the revolution. He stressed that the proletarian state--that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat--cannot replace the bourgeois state through the latter's dissolution of itself, but as a general rule, only through violent revolution.

The October Revolution also provided the other great lesson that without the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, without the establishment of the regime of the working class, it is impossible to build and defend the socialist society. It was precisely the dictatorship of the proletariat that defeated first the intervention of 14 imperialist states of the entente which sought to drown the revolution in its infancy and, years later, the barbaric attack of the German Nazis.

The echo of the October Revolution was strongly heard throughout the world. The international proletariat in numerous countries took up arms to establish their dictatorship. The October Revolution also became an example and inspiration to numerous oppressed peoples in their struggles for national freedom and social progress. But the ideas of the October Revolution were rejected with the accession of the Khrushcevite revisionist at the head of the communist party and the Soviet state. After Stalin's death, they transformed the Soviet Union into a social imperialist state.

The same thing happened in all the formerly socialist countries in Europe, as well as in China. Resolutely progressing on the path of treason, the Soviet revisionists restored capitalism, and destroyed the former socialist base and its superstructure from its foundations. The restoration of the capitalist system brought in its wake a social fascist foreign policy. Together with the U.S. imperialists, and to the same degree and dangerous extent, the Soviet social imperialists have become the major enemies of the peoples, the revolution, freedom and independence.

Now the Chinese revisionist leadership has also openly betrayed the socialist path and Marxism-Leninism, emerging in the international arena as the most promising ally of U.S. imperialism and of all fascist and reactionary forces in the world. Through their tactics and strategy based on the ill-famed theory of the "three worlds," the Chinese leadership has become an international fire brigade to extinguish the revolution and the national liberation struggle of the peoples. Despite the revisionist betrayal and the harm that it has done to the international communist movement, the cause of the revolution and of socialism, the ideas of Great October, the ideas of Lenin and Stalin are alive and triumphant. These ideas are defended by the AWP, the Marxist-Leninist parties and the genuine revolutionaries and communists throughout the world.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led wisely and with foresight by the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, is successfully confronting the fierce blockade of the modern revisionists led by the Khrushchevite revisionists. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is also confronting with the same determination the cessation of all aid and credits by the Chinese revisionist leadership. In the face of the steel-like compactness of our party and peoples, the attacks and conspiracies of the external and internal enemies against the party and our socialist system, against freedom and national independence, have been turned into dust and ashes. Dozens of Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations have been created and are being created throughout the world. This irresistible revolutionary process is a testimony of the development of a new situation within the international working class, a testimony that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism are increasingly conquering the minds and hearts of the broad working masses, who themselves are increasingly manning the barricades of the class struggle against capitalism. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Seventh AWP Congress, the question of the revolution and of the national liberation of the peoples is not merely an aspiration and a prospect, but a problem raised for solution.

ATA COMMENTS ON SCHLESINGER'S TRIP TO PRC

LD0716500Y Tirana ATA in English 1222 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 7 Nov, ATA--The U.S. secretary of energy, Schlesinger, at the head of an energy delegation, including also the nuclear one, ended a two-week visit to China. The former secretary of defence of the U.S. was received with honours by many top Chinese revisionist leaders including Hua Kuo-feng. He visited many oil fields and other energy objects in China.

The numerous visits of the U.S. officials to China are taking place at a time when the relations between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese revisionists in the political and economic fields have greatly extended. "My visit," said Schlesinger, "as well as those of Vance and Brzezinski, etc, reflect President Carter's committment concerning the relations with China". "This visit," he said in one of his statements, "expresses the fact that the relations between the U.S.A. and China are in the centre of the global policy of the White House".

On the other hand, the high-ranking officials of the Chinese revisionists, have missed no occasion to express their friendship with U.S. imperialism. "Alongside the development of Sino-Japanese relations," Teng Hsiao-ping stated to a group of Japanese journalists who are in China, "the development of Sino-U.S. relations is a requirement of the time". Whereas the Chinese vice premier [title as received] Sung Chen-ming declared to Schlesinger: "We must learn a great deal about the energy of the U.S.A. which is one of the countries that lead the world in science and technology".

Schlesinger's visit to China, this representative of U.S. monopoly capital, is linked also with the interests of the U.S. monopolies to penetrate into China and plunder its oil in the conditions of the energy crisis. The news agencies point out that the main topic of Schlesinger's talks with the Chinese was the U.S. participation in the production of Chinese oil. The problem of a greater involvement of U.S. companies in drillings on the Takan and Chenli Sea beds as well as the inland prospecting in Harbin were examined.

Thus, it is clear that these visits are a continuation of the pro-U.S. course pursued by the Chinese revisionist leadership and a testimony to the strengthening of Sino-U.S. collaboration in all fields.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMPARES BOURGEOIS, SOCIALIST DEMOCRACIES

LD031130Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["Proletarian Democracy and Bourgeois-Revisionist 'Democracy', Two Diametrically Opposed Systems"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 3 Nov, ATA--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which says among others:

In his speech delivered at the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania "Proletarian Democracy Is Genuine Democracy" Comrade Enver Hoxha, by making a profound Marxist-Leninist class analysis, substantiated in a convincing and scientific way that proletarian, or socialist, democracy and the so-called bourgeois-revisionist democracy are two diametrically opposite systems of governing.

Above all, the so-called bourgeois and revisionist democracy, the article continues, is a "democracy" based on the relations of the exploitation of man by man, a "democracy" which allows the capitalists to exploit the worker to the bone, a "democracy" which helps to the preservation of the relations of the exploitation of the working majority by the bourgeois minority, and it is comprehensible that there can be no equality between the exploiter and the exploited, between the capitalist and the worker, between the land owner and the peasant, as long as the former have the wealth and state power in their hands and the latter have nothing.

In Socialist Albania, on the contrary, the working people have been liberated once and for all from every kind of exploitation, and this constitutes the soundest basis of genuine democracy for the broad masses of the people. This is a democracy which sternly prohibits anyone to exploit the others and which contributed to the preservation of the socialist relations of social equality and cooperation among the working people.

Besides this, a great and consistent struggle is being waged in our socialist society to narrow, and later on, to eliminate the social inequalities inherited from the exploiting societies such as those between man and woman (the struggle for the complete emancipation of women), between physical and mental work, between town and countryside, etc., and this is an important expression of the development of socialist democracy.

The so-called bourgeois and revisionist democracy as a form of exploiting state, bases itself on the bureaucratic system of governing i.e. on a system which keeps the labouring masses far away from the effective lever which exercise the state power. Bourgeois parliamentarism, stresses ZERI I POPULLIT, is one of the greatest frauds exploited by the bourgeoisie to preserve its power, by creating at the same time the sham impression that the working (?masses) take part in the running of the country.

The truth cannot be hidden either by the endeavours of the modern revisionists, who are trying to vest the so-called democracy existing in the countries ruled by them with "socialist" masks.

The socialist society presents an entirely different picture. The profound democratic character of our state organisation is expressed in all the fields: In the implementation and constant improvement of the representative democracy (the constant strengthening of the role of the organs directly elected by the people and of their effective control on the executive and administrative organs, the broadening of the competences of the organs of the base and the ever more enlivening of their initiative, the growing active role of the deputies and of the people's advisers etc.), in the continuous development and deepening of the direct participation of the broad working masses in the running of the country (through the systematic implementation of the method of consultations and discussions with the masses in making decisions, the implementation and verification of their correctness, through the regular rendering of account before the masses by the administrative organs and leading cadres of all instances, through the exercise of control from below, first and foremost the direct workers' control on everybody and on everything, etc.), in the ceaseless increase of the role of the social organizations as tribunes of the voice, initiative and revolutionary activity of the masses.

Despite the unbridled advertisement (?made) to it, bourgeois "democracy," has an entirely formal character for the overwhelming majority of the working masses, because they have no practical and material possibilities to enjoy the democratic rights and freedoms proclaimed by the bourgeois constitution (freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, the equal right for all to work, education, etc.), or enjoy them in a very limited scale, to the extent that the bourgeois rule is not impaired and its interests are not affected. In the capitalist and revisionist countries, the constitution sanctions the "right to work" for everybody. However there are millions of unemployed and millions more thrown in the street by the capitalists. [word indistinct] in our socialist society the democratic rights and freedoms are not only effectively guaranteed, but all the necessary social and material conditions have been created for the workers to really enjoy these rights. And this is the main thing. Herein lies one of the major differences between socialist democracy and false bourgeois democracy. "For proletarian democracy," Lenin emphasized, "the center of gravity is not to proclaim the rights and freedoms of the entire people, but to secure in practice precisely to those masses of the working people which were oppressed and exploited by capital, the possibility to govern the state in [words indistinct]."

In our socialist society, democracy has unshakeable foundations for the very fact that the party consistently pursues the line of the military training and of the arming of the entire people. This constitutes one of the most profound and important expressions of socialist democracy and the most reliable guarantee that no one be able to impose his will on the masses of the people through violence, or wrest from them their democratic rights and freedoms.

The problem of democracy, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on, has also its ideological aspect. In the capitalist society there can be no genuine democracy and freedom for the working people as long as the bourgeoisie, making use of its powerful and allround means of ideological brain washing (the [word indistinct] of mass media--the press, television, advertisements, the bourgeois school, culture, art, religion, the spread of the opportunist and pseudo-socialist trends, etc), spiritually enslaves the working people, tries to confuse them, to draw them away from the ideals and the revolutionary struggle, that is, from the struggle in defence of their genuine interests.

One of the most important aspects of the development of democracy in our socialist country is the gradual liberation of the conscience of the working people from the burden of the dangerous prejudices and influences of the ideology of the exploiting societies, from the religious and idealist world outlook, etc, so that the socialist conscience and Marxist-Leninist world outlook be instilled in all the [word indistinct] people, which is a scientific expression of their vital interests.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized, "the socialist revolution during its triumphant march, could not fail to cut [words indistinct], when objective and subjective conditions are ripe, all those threads which keep the masses tight to the old world and hinder them in their march forward."

Our party, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, has dedicated and devotes the greatest care and attention to the ceaseless development of socialist democracy in action, regarding it as a fundamental right of the people who have taken their fate in their own hands, and at the same time, as an indispensable and decisive condition for the very existence, preservation and strengthening of the socialist order, the dictatorship of the proletariat, as a great motive force on the road of the construction of socialism and communism.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN SIGNED IN STOCKHOLM

AU072035Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A 5-year trade agreement was signed in Stockholm today between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of Sweden. Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement for Albania. [name indistinct] minister of foreign trade, signed for Sweden. The signing ceremony was attended by members of the Albanian Government trade delegation and Bashkim Dino, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Sweden; (Kurt Wig), director general of Sweden's foreign trade; and other high-ranking officials of the foreign affairs and foreign trade ministries of Sweden.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

AU062117Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Apparent text of greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the Great October Revolution 61st anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf, we are sending to you, and in your person to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people our most cordial greetings.

October 1917 liberated forever the peoples of Russia from national and social oppression, and revealed wide horizons before them for a rapid progress in all areas of life. The society of mature socialism which was constructed, for the first time in the world, and the construction of communism in the USSR are a logical consequence of Great October, and bright evidence of the huge creative energy of the Soviet people and the consistent Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPSU.

The new USSR constitution, which was adopted last year, consolidated the historic results of the development of the land of the soviets during the last 61 years, and confirmed the vital forces and the invincibility of the cause of socialism and communism. Today, the USSR is a firm flag carrier and a supporter for the struggle for freedom and independence, peace and friendship among nations.

The Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event of the 20th century--led to a historic transformation in human development. It opened the period of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. Under the banner of Lenin and along the October route, the world image changed. Socialism became a world system and powerful force, which together with the international socialism and workers' movement and the national liberation movement is a decisive factor in the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The October ideas are a firm basis of the fraternal relations and cooperation of the socialist community countries, their cohesion, unity and indestructible alliance, and their peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. The consistent implementation of the CPSU peace program, and the major initiatives on stopping the arms race, disarmament, removing the dangers of a new world war, and strengthening the process of detente, are all connected with it and are all evoking broad international interest and enjoying the growing support of all nations. The remarkable achievements of the USSR's people in communist construction, the power and might of the USSR, and the democracy and humanity of the Soviet system, are sincerely delighting and strengthening the Bulgarian people and all friends of the country of October throughout the world.

The 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which repeated the main elements of the October Revolution on Bulgarian soil, opened the bright horizons of socialism and communism for our people. It cemented forever the Bulgarian-USSR friendship as the main factor of Bulgaria's socialist progress.

The Bulgarian people are filled with the will and determination to further strengthen and develop even higher the fraternity, unity and friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people, and to follow the steady common course of close cooperation and comprehensive coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR in all areas of life.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, Dear Comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people, new victories in implementing the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for peace, security and social progress throughout the world, and for the triumph of the Great October's ideals.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

AU062150Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wreaths of gratitude were laid today at the monument of the great Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and Soviet state.

The ceremony was attended by the following comrades: Leksandur Lilov; Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Georgi Atanasov; Petur Dyulgerov; Todor Bozhinov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Yordanov; Nacho Papazov; and other officials. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador in Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

An honor guard, officers and soldiers of the Sofia regiment presented military honors. Guards laid wreaths on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, National Assembly, mass and public organizations.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU071941Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Present were Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drzha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Vonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Karev and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and the government, secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, leaders of public, political and mass organizations and others.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria led by Habib Djafari, dean of the diplomatic corps and Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present. The reception was held in an atmosphere of particular cordiality and fraternal friendship.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU062155Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU

[Report on greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of restoring Poland's independence]

[Text] The Bulgarian Communists and all working people, reads the message, are sincerely delighted at the fact that friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are constantly strengthening and developing. They are constantly filled with new content and take new and effective forms. Our active participation in the Warsaw Pact organization and in CEMA is a guarantee of the peaceful work and comprehensive progress of our countries and peoples, facilitates the strengthening of the socialist community, and facilitates the developing of an agreed upon foreign policy course of the fraternal socialist countries in the name of peace, cooperation and understanding among the peoples of Europe and the entire world.

TODOROV RECEIVES TUNISIAN CITY GOVERNOR

AU061208Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received (Nurredin Fenish), governor of the City of Sousse in the region of northern Sahel of the Republic of Tunisia. The governor is visiting our country at the invitation of the Burgas Okrug People's Council. During the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, opportunities were discussed for establishing cooperation b tween the two cities of Sousse and Burgas, which are related as regards their economic and climatic conditions, in the sectors of economy, fishing industry, sports, tourism and cultural relations. The meeting was attended by Magarit Spirov, chairman of the Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

PRC THANKS BULGARIA FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU061157Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Text] The State Council and Council of Ministers have received a telegram from the Standing Committee of the All-Chinese National People's Congress and from the PRC State Council expressing gratitude for the congratulations conveyed on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the creation of the PRC.

BCP CONGRATULATES AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU061218Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Austrian Communist Party:

Dear Comrades, please accept our most ardent, fraternal greetings on behalf of the DCP Central Committee, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian working people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE].

Having emerged as a historical necessity for the Austrian workers class, tempered in the merciless struggle against fascism, the KPOE, throughout its existence, has been actively fighting to defend the vital interests of working people, as well as their social and democratic rights, for the benefit of the Austrian people. The KPOE is conducting a classminded policy, guided by the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and by the principles of proletarian internationalism. The KPOE is correctly coordinating specific peculiarities within the general laws, the national interests of its country, with international duty.

We are convinced that the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the KPOE will develop and strengthen in the interests of both the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples, for the sake of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to the advantage of peace and socialism. We wish you, Dear Comrades, even greater successes in your struggle for the well-being of the Austrian working people, for the triumph of communist ideas.

BULGARO-GREEK SUBCOMMISSION ENDS MEETINGS IN SOFIA

LD032034Y Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov, BTA--During the past year scientific and technological contacts between Bulgaria and Greece made strong headway in their development and at present are perhaps the most active field in relations between the two countries. This was noted at the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Greek subcommission for scientific and technological cooperation which ended in Sofia today.

In the protocol of the session, signed by the chairman of the two parts of the subcommission, corresponding member Prof Kiril Serafimov, member of the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Dr G.S. Argyropoulos, chairman of the agency for scientific research and technology with the Greek Ministry of Coordination, it is pointed out that in 1978 the countries exchanged nearly seventy scientists and specialists. Since the setting up of the bilateral subcommission in 1971 such a figure has not been reached.

A considerable part of the trips are connected with work on joint scientific and technological programmes. There are such programmes in the spheres of the building industry, anti-corrosion protection, agriculture, the food industry, mining, the health service, etc.

The first encouraging theoretical and applied results have already been obtained in their elaboration. Joint papers have been published on studies of the ionosphere, in physico-chemistry and medicine. A Bulgaro-Greek invention--technology for making a new kind of cheese--has been registered.

A plan for scientific and technological cooperation for 1978 was approved at the session. It envisages the expansion of the exchange of experience and information, the holding of bilateral meetings, symposia and conferences. Joint work will proceed on the problems of earthquake engineering, the enrichment of raw materials, plant protection, plant breeding, corrosion, the control of a number of diseases, etc.

ZHIVKOVA RECEIVED BY NEPALESE KING BIRENDRA

LD072210Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Katmandu, 7 Nov, BTA--Today H.M. King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, received Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee for culture of Bulgaria, who is on a formal visit to Nepal.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova handed over to the king of Nepal a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman of Bulgaria, in which is expressed the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop ties of cooperation with Nepal in the sphere of culture and in other spheres for the welfare of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace and international security.

During the audience King Birendra spoke about the foreign policy conducted by Nepal and expressed willingness for further development of cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the sphere of culture. Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova informed the king of Nepal of the policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the establishment of peace throughout the world. She also spoke about the successes scored by the Bulgarian people in both the economic and the cultural sphere. The king of Nepal extended wishes for good health and successes to the State Council chairman of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova met also Mr Krishna Raj Arayal, minister of foreign affairs of Nepal. At today's press conference Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova spoke before journalists about the development of culture, science and art in Bulgaria and about the achievements Bulgaria had scored in various spheres of life, about the prospects lying ahead of cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Nepal.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS CONTRIBUTION TO SPACE RESEARCH

AUG80933Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 8 Nov, BTA--In RABOTNICHESKO DELO, corresponding member Prof Dr Kiril Serafimov writes about the successful functioning of the "Vertical-7" rocket--a fresh achievement of the "Intercosmos" programme of the socialist countries. The author points out that for the first time so many devices on board a spacecraft have been designed and constructed in Bulgaria.

One of them is the original "4-Eli" apparatus which is a combined device for measuring ion concentration, the corresponding ion temperature and the masses of the two prevailing ions in space round the earth. In this apparatus for the first time in the history of space studies use has been made of a four-(?electrodecatcher) of ions which makes possible markedly to improve the quality of the measurements taken.

The second device, "Per", provided with a Soviet sensor, measures the electron concentration and the electron temperature of the cold space plasma with the aid of Langmuir's probe. Another Bulgarian apparatus on board "Vertical-7" is the electrophotometer "Emo-2r" which constitutes a small telescope for receiving and registering the weak radiations of oxygen in the upper atmosphere.

These three devices, as well as the corresponding ground testing systems, have been developed at the central space research laboratory with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia and Stara Zagora.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AFGHAN TRADE MINISTER

LD072116Y Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 7 Nov CETEKA--Premier Lubomir Strougal assured visiting Afghani Trade Minister Abdul Qodus' Ghorbandi today that Czechoslovakia fully supports the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people and will strive for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. He pointed out that Czechoslovakia can take an effective part in Afghanistan's industrialization, in the utilization of its raw material resources for the economic development of the country and in the training of personnel for the most important branches of Afgnan economy. Abdul Qodus Ghorbandi handed over to Lubomir Strougal a message from Afghan Revolutionary Council Chairman Nur Mohammad Taraki for Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. Present during the reception was Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

JOINT TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

LD072149Y Praque CTK in English 2104 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, 7 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh signed a protocol on trade exchanges in the 1978-79 fiscal year providing for an increase of one-fifth over last year. Czechoslovakia will supply Bangladesh expecially with road building machinery and medical and laboratory equipment, and import jute, leather, tea, tobacco and textiles.

MARKO-LED DELEGATION TO MADRID CONFERENCE ON CHILE

LD061742Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Sldvak 1000 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak committee for the defense of the rights of the Chilean people, left Prague today for the world conference of solidarity with Chile, which is to begin in Madrid on Thursday. Prior to his departure, Comrade Marko stressed in an interview given to CTK reporter that our delegation regards the coming conference, which will be attended by an unusually large number of representatives of political parties, trade union, women and youth organizations, deputies, representatives of international institutions and churches, artists and other personalities, as very important and significant. Our delegation will demand an explanation regarding the fate of 2,500 missing Chilean patriots and the release of the Popular Unity Front deputies still held in prisons. It will also protest against new attacks on trade union freedoms and rights and demand that Western countries stop credits to the Chilean military junta, Jan Marko said.

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE HELD IN PRAGUE

AU071125Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "International Conference of Trade Unionists"]

[Text] An international branch [Odvetvova] conference of workers in cattle raising and meat, milk and fat-processing, which was convened by the International Trade Union of Workers in the food, tobacco, catering and related industries and by the International Trade Union of Workers in agriculture, forestry and on planations, began in Prague on 2 November.

The conference, the first of its kind, is being attended by some 70 representatives from 25 countries.

The objective of the talks is to discuss, on the basis of the exchange of experience and information acquired in trade union work in individual countries, a uniform course and forms of work in asserting the working people's demands vis-a-vis the monopolies and supranational companies to protect the formers' fundamental working and social security.

CURRENT TASKS, PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

AU06172Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 2 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[L. Nedelceva article in the column "Commentary": "An Impetus That Was Used"]

[Excerpts] In spite of many problems and misgivings, we have succeeded in sowing winter wheat on 241,600 hectares--57 percent of the total acreage--in the best possible time--between 5-19 October. By 23 October it was 89 percent completed and by the end of October only 3 percent of the acerage in the northernmost regions remained to be sown.

We have practically concluded the potato gathering and the sugar beet harvest is also nearing completion. Corn for grain, however, which has a very high dampness, is still on the fields on more than one-half of the acreage. Last year we had harvested the corn for grain from more than three-quarters of the total acreage by the same time of the year.

The procurement of potatoes gathering lags behind impermisibly. The difference is most marked in East Slovakia where they are fulfilling the procurement plan by 57 percent. This is another of the autumn tasks on which it is necessary to focus increased attention.

We also must not neglect the losses. The situation in the sugar beet harvest has somewhat improved but not to such a degree that we can afford to ignore this question. Research workers in the sugar industry point to the cases of when 20-25 percent of the crops remain in the soil, behind the machines or on the beet topper--due to incorrect cutting. When we realize that the hectare yields are very diverse--from 200 to 450 quintals--and that we will not fulfill the planned average, the question of reducing losses becomes particularly urgent.

FULFILLMENT OF POTATO PROCUREMENT PLAN NOTED

AU061340Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Potato Procurement in the CSR Fulfilled"]

[Text] The potato procurement plan in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] was fulfilled 101.2 percent on 2 November. A total of 1,511,086 tons were procured as against the planned 1,492,734 tons. Four regions and 39 districts fulfilled the plan. The potato procurement continues. According to information from the CSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the storage of an adequate quantity of quality potatoes for human consumption has been insured to supply the domestic market in the winter and spring months. In the interest of an optimum utilization of the entire potato crop operative, transfers are being undertaken to starch factories and distilleries in the Slovak regions.

RELEVANCE OF CRITICISM UNDER SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

AU071040 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 November, on page 3, carries a 3,500-word article by Jarmila Houfova, entitled "Does Criticism Benefit Socialism?; Reflections on a Constantly Topical Theme." After stating that the purpose of the article is to convince readers to answer the question in the affirmative; Houfova goes on to list the various causes of aversion to criticism, adding: "But there is yet another group that is particularly worthy of attention, since it includes comrades who are close to us, whose devotion to socialism we do not doubt, but with whom we nevertheless cannot agree. They are simply convinced that criticism harms socialism, is foreign to it and, above all, can be abused against socialism. In this last instance they are right; but even this truth does not justify closing our eyes to shortcomings, our not criticizing them or even excusing them. In fact, this truth entitles us to only one thing: To eliminate the shortcomings and solve the problems!

"The comrades argue: Just look at what happened to criticism in 1968! Just look how our enemies are systematically attacking us!

"Well, first and foremost, the 'criticism' in 1968, as we know it from the pages of newspapers and periodicals of those times, from television screens, radio broadcasts or films, was not the criticism we are talking about. That was demagogy, filth, persecution, that was--why not say it--the antisocialists' class weapon. "After citing various manifestations of the atrocities of criticism at that time, Houfova cites people asking: "Do we really no longer have people in our country acting in the very same way?" And immediately answers: "The times are different, the party is different and the experience acquired, be it ever so bitter and acrid, has already become part of the party's and people's awareness. The deformations of criticism, as we experienced them in 1968 are impossible. I am deeply convinced of this."

By quoting from the documents of the 14th CPCZ Congress, Houfova strives to prove that the congress was no longer dominated by the trauma of 1968, when it stressed the importance of criticism and self-criticism people say, Houfova states, that for years only positive examples have been and are still being quoted, that there is little criticism, that this could make people think that criticism is undesirable. But even the 15th CPCZ Congress was justified in calling the period of the fifth 5-year plan one of the most successful ones in the entire building of socialism, Houfova continues, adding: "After the crash, after the depression (and this was the situation after 1968), what other way was there for raising self-confidence and enthusiasm for work, for developing initiative, selflessness and creativity, than by showing that we are achieving successes, that there are millions of us, who can and want to work for the benefit of the socialist fatherland and to multiply the society's riches? This is a path of positive examples. However, those who believe that this path is endless and the only possible one, understand it wrongly. One must not only praise. There are also negative phenomena, hampering factors, there are cases when a good word is not enough. I need not go far into the past, I have enough examples from the past 10 years." Noting that the two last party congresses and all recent party central committee sessions were critical, objective and exacting, Houfova says that "even certain sessions--such as the November 1974 and March 1976 sessions--had perhaps startled certain comrades by their uncompromising and sharp attitude toward shortcomings. But can society's leading force, the Leninist party, act otherwise than sharply formulate the problems that must be solved? Can it, in the endeavor 'not to provide stimuli for abusing criticism and self-criticism', cover up the shortcomings and belittle the significance of problems? Where would it land in this way?"

"Many comrades," Houfova continues, "are pointing out that our own criticism is the source of information for our enemies, for the bourgeois press, that they are abusing it against us in their anti-communist campaigns. But in reality the class enemies are not at all interested in sources of serious information. True, they welcome our every criticism, manipulating it in quite remarkable ways. They do not write that we ourselves are coming out with it," Houfova continues, "that this is our method of exposing and rectifying shortcomings; they present it as their own discovery of things that are actually notorious in our country."

Houfova notes that "we have been feeling the attacks against us particularly strongly during this year of jubilees. Today it is perhaps already possible to say that these attacks had no teeth. Our ideopolitical front was in the offensive and in this specific struggle, which can be characterized as the struggle of reality against myths, or of truth against lies, the victory is one our side," and then states that "we will also have problems tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow," and they will increase with the increasing tasks and aims. She then goes on to enumerate these tasks and aims, adding: "We have successes, we also have shortcomings, and also reserves. We will praise the successes and we will be glad of them; but we will neither close our eyes to the shortcomings, nor will we try to conceal them, even though we know that the bourgeois propaganda is, and will be, striving to misuse and exaggerate every shortcoming and to use it in the end against us. But on no account can this fact divert us from the Leninist methods and style of work, from the well-proven method of exposing and solving the shortcomings, from the method of training people to do responsible and purposeful work, from the method of justly appraising the results of both the collective's and individual's work. Those comrades who think that criticism and self-criticism harms socialism and merely passes the ball to bourgeois propaganda, without having any positive function in the development of society, these comrades are deeply in error. And even if they try to enforce their opinions, or to prevent criticism, they are making a political mistake. A person can commit an error even if he has good will and pure intentions. The decisive thing is the result."

Houfava then cites Lenin's ideas on the leftist diseases of communism and the conclusions to be drawn from this, including the open acknowledgement of mistakes; "the authority of socialism, the party's authority cannot be shaken by this communist party's uncovering shortcomings," they can be shaken only by the failure to expose and to solve them, she says.

After extensively quoting Gustav Husak on criticism and self-criticism, Houfova underscores the party Central Committee's insistence that party bodies and organizations should create an atmosphere of a critically demanding attitude in their work, since criticism and self-criticism are part of socialist democracy and the people must see that the shortcomings they criticize are really rectified. However, she adds, "we do not accept just any criticism; we accept only justified, correct criticism. We do not permit anybody to bully the results of our people's work or the values of socialism through period-criticism. Surely this is absolutely clear to us." After stating that the party protects honest workers against slander under the guise of criticism and quoting Brezhnev on criticism in Baku, Houfova then cites the CPSU's example in devoting deep attention to Leninist principles, including its steadfast position on criticism and self-criticism, and concludes: "It is definitely unimportant how much we talk or write about criticism and self-criticism or discuss it; the important thing is to what extent these principles have become part of our life, of our style of work, of our character, our responsibility as communists and citizens of socialist society. And if we fail to grasp how seriously the party takes the criticism of shortcomings and their elimination, then we have understood only very little of the party's policy, of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and its creative development. I think that this question can be presented as sharply as this."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 November, on page 1, carries a 1,700-word editorial, entitled "criticism as the method of activity" and dealing with the principled, businesslike and constructive criticism as a method of activity aimed at "pointing out deviations between the intention and the real trend of the course taken, between the objectively inevitable and achieved rates of progress, between the forms of activity used and the forms that should be used."

Stating that Leninist criticism as the "expression of the working people's active interest in our progress" is invaluable, the editorial deplores the frequently negative attitude to criticism on the part of leading officials and urges its readers to look up Lenin's words on criticism in his works, stating: "They will convince us that to criticize does not mean to swamp a man with a deluge of harsh words, to cover him with 'sulphur and fire'. Constructive criticism deals with the forms and methods of people's work." Not to accept criticism, the editorial says, is a "grave manifestation of voluntarism and subjectivism. If a person believes that the life in the working place he directs will develop according to his private ideas and wishes, he is making a mistake. If one closes one's eyes to reality, if one overlooks the ripening, ripe and overripe problems, this leads to increased pressure of the problems on the people clamoring for their solution. Criticism is voiced. But if instead of a businesslike consideration, it meets with a negative attitude, the inside pressure continues to increase. Misunderstandings accumulate, their intensity increases, and in the end the situation must be solved anyway. The arrival of a person to a function in this or that sector is not the end of everything; it merely enhances the demands placed on him. If somebody thinks that his position means that he can relax, he is in grave error," the editorial states, adding that the suppression of criticism is "incompatible with party membership." The editorial goes on to stress that a person entrusted with leading a working people's collective has no need to fear criticism, he should fear the lack of the collective's suggestions.

Stating that shortcomings are frequently criticized impersonally and in terms, so that no one is stimulated to rectify them, the editorial states: "Under the concrete conditions of plants and enterprises one frequently hesitates to voice criticism, to the detriment of the matter. The fact that certain people are oversensitive to it, should not discourage communists from utilizing this well-proven method of solving shortcomings.

"In connection with the development of criticism we are faced in the present phase of party work with a complex of pressing duties," the editorial states, urging the basic party organizations to clarify both the tasks included in the plan of the main tasks and also what party members are to fulfill them, as well as the way the tasks are being fulfilled and what causes the possible lag in their fulfillment," let us take point by point, task by task, person by person. Let us talk about the task fulfillment calmly, matter-of-factly, without bias against individuals, at the meetings of party groups and committees, at members' meetings and the negotiations of all-plant committees and their commissions. Let us do this systematically and perseveringly," the editorial urges,and goes on to stress that the standards of work in an organization can also be judged by the members' presence at members meetings. The editorial scores the fact that a district committee criticizing a chairman of a basic organization for a mere 65-percent attendance at meetings ignores the fact that the committees' reports are substandard and contain almost negligible criticism. "The effectivity of all party work is coming to the fore of our attention. The path toward this effectivity also leads via the implementation of the methods of criticism and self-criticism. In places where this does not become everyday practical reality in the communists' work, the unappeasable attitude toward shortcomings remains merely an empty resolution. Simultaneously, sincere self-criticism is not a kind of 'appendix' of criticism, it is an expression of the willingness to rectify one's own mistakes and to start eliminating shortcomings--starting with one's own self," the editorial says. [paragraph continues]

After quoting the statements of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on criticism and self-criticism, the editorial concludes: "What have we done so far in the basic organizations and all-plant party committees so as to creatively work out this task and to consistently fulfill it?"

The same paper on the same date carries on page 5, an 800-word article by Karol Sebo, chairman of the Slovak Communist Party plant committee in the Meopta plant in Bratislava entitled "Thoughts on One's Own Practice; Methods and Consistency" and included in the sixth installment of the column "Criticism and self-criticism; to master and daily to implement the Leninist style of work." The article describes the methods of implementing criticism and self-criticism as they are being developed and applied in the Meopta plant.

On the same date and page the paper carries a 700-word article by Jan Siles, entitled "The Shaping of the Background," and describing the experience gained by the Bratislava three borough committee of the Slovak Communist Party in implementing criticism and self-criticism in its work. The article quotes the committee's secretary Anna Bacilkova on the efforts to make criticism specific and addressed to certain persons; on the responsibilities of control and auditing commissions as regards checking on the correct methods of implementing criticism and self-criticism, which Bacilkova illustrates on the examples of several enterprises; where cadre changes had to be effected in order to rectify the shortcomings discovered. The article mentions that 88 party punishments, lower that expulsion from the party, have to be leveled since the 15th party congress by the borough's basic organizations, adding: "Among those punished along the party lines were also several chairmen of basic organizations; the main reasons were prolongations of candidacy times contrary to party statutes. There were also party punishments for the nonfulfillment of specific tasks allotted to party members on various occasions, especially to leading economic executives, these included activists of the borough committee who visited their organizations only very infrequently." The article concludes by stating that the party's borough committee is attending to the settlement of the working people's complaints and utilization of their suggestions, thus creating a favorable background for criticism.

PURSUIT OF DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY DESCRIBED

LD061357Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Zdenek Ceska, rector of Charles University, Prague: "In Socialist Positions"]

[Text] Prague--The constant improvement of the democratic forms and institutions of the socialist state is one of the graphic signs of our political life. At the same time, Czechoslovakia, situated on the western boundaries of the socialist world, is today under attack from bourgeois propaganda in respect of its statehood.

One reason for today's intensive "attention" toward us is undoubtedly connected with two portentous anniversaries. These days the CSSR working people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the state of Czechs and Slovaks and also the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist federation of the two fraternal republics.

It must be noted immediately that the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic on 28 October 1918 was in no way the result of crafty maneuvers by a few Czecho politicians, as bourgeois propaganda is attempting to imply. [paragraph continues]

The decisive factor was the protracted national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people and the revolutionary, antiwar movement of the masses inspired by the ideas of Great October.

The emergence of the independent Czechoslovak Republic was without doubt an historically progressive phenomenon. In the initial period of the existence of the united state of Czechs and Slovaks, the opportunities existed to solve urgent social and national problems. However, they were not solved, since the exploitive classes gained the upper hand in the struggle for power and Czechoslovakia became a bourgeois state.

The socialist system, whose foundations were laid only after World War II, was able to insure the solution of the problems facing the country. The Czech and Slovak peoples were convinced from the experience of the pre-Munich period that capitalism and the bourgeois state were unable to guarantee their national adn state existence. The bourgeoisie, as Munich and the fascist occupations showed, betrayed national interests for the sake of its own mercenary exploitive aims and anti-sovietism. It completely discredited itself in the eyes of the broad masses as the bearer of Czechoslovak statehood.

It is natural that, waging the struggle for new and truly solid democratic foundations of the united state of Czechs and Slovaks after the heroic Soviet Army's liberation of the country from fascism, the working class headed by the Communist Party found true allies in the toiling peasantry and progressive intelligentsia. Today, Czechoslovak statehood is cherished by the overwhelming majority. That is particularly why the bourgeoisie's attempt to carry out a reactionary coup in February 1948 failed and the working class, in conjunction with all working people, completed the process of consolidating socialist state power (we would note that people's democracy in our country was a form of dictatorship of the proletariat). For the first time in the history of our peoples Czechoslovak statehood acquired a reliable class and political basis.

Antisocialist forces and international reaction were unable to reconcile themselves to the fact that working people's power, with workers holding crucial positions, had established itself in this industrially developed country with bourgeois democratic traditions. Our system and its new and genuinely socialist democratism were subjected to savage attacks. After the crushing defeat of bourgeois reaction inside the country, imperialist circles, realizing the impracticability of external counterrevolutionary intervention, gambled on ideological sabotage and the undermining of the CSSR's internal political system of socialism. In the crisis years of 1968-1969 they wholeheartedly instigated internal antisocialist and revisionist forces to counterrevolutionary acts, inspiring them to attempts at restoring capitalist relationships.

But this time also the imperialist plot was wrecked thanks to the international aid of t he USSR and other socialist community countries and thanks to the steadfastness of the Marxist-Leninist forces in the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and the working class with the growing support of working people. Since then the West has switched to displaying false "concern" for our socialist democracy and for civil rights. But here again bourgeois propaganda cannot expect victory. As a result of the defeat of the counter-revolutionaries and revisionists the socialist foundations of Czechoslovak statehood were strengthened even more.

Some 10 years ago Czechoslovakia constitutionally enshrined the federal structure. This enactment resolved an important part of the nationalities question: Relations between the Czech and Slovak peoples were defined by state law on the basis of their full equality. [paragraph continues]

The CPCZ's many years of efforts aimed at comprehensively resolving the relations between the two peoples in accordance with the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy came to a successful conclusion. The shortcomings and inconsistencies which had existed were thereby overcome.

In the socialist federation Czechoslovak statehood has found the optimal legal form for the further original and total development of both peoples. It has simultaneously revealed the score for very close cooperation and mutual aid in the struggle for the common goals, which received concentrated expression in the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congress' decisions and in the methods of building the developed socialist society. The tested historical experience of Soviet state building has served us here as in inexhaustible source of strength and knowledge, essential for creating and improving the Czechoslovak federation.

One of the main tasks being successfully resolved is the equalization of socioeconomic differences between the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. The outcome of the Fifth-5-Year Plan and successful progress in the current Sixth 5-Year Plan prove that planned leadership and the redistribution of state funds are helping to a great extent to overcome existing differences and are leading to further development of the unified CSSR economy.

The federal structure has also made it possible to develop a system of representative organs of people's power, to deepen socialist democracy and to strengthen law and order in the life of society and the state. New opportunities have been revealed for further consolidating democratic principles and improving national economic control and all spheres of social life.

In the face of the real achievements of the CSSR the attempts of Western propaganda to idealize the bourgeois Czechoslovak Republic cannot find support among our people, who from their own historical experience are aware that the capitalist state brings unemployment and uncertainty about the future and cannot solve a single current problem. Moreover, the bourgeoisie, blinded by anti-Sovietism, proved incapable of defending our statehood from the encroachments of Hitlerite fascism. The anti-Soviet policy of the bourgeois Czechoslovak state was one of the main reasons for its collapse.

Every day our working people see for themselves the superiority of the new society over capitalism. They see that only the socialist system guarantees all citizens confidence, insures them genuine participation in administration and creates conditions for implementing rights and freedoms and for the blossoming of the Czechoslovak identity.

The current stage of improvement of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia is inalienably linked with the implementation of the program for building developed socialism drawn up by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses. The creative, organizational functions of the state are expanding in the CSSR, which means citizens' increasing involvement in shaping and implementing state policy and supervising its implementation and increasing mass participation in administering the affairs of society. Our political system is continuing to develop. The national front, which is the political expression of the class alliance among workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and also of the international community of our peoples and national minorities, is strengthening. The increasing leading role of the working class and its vanguard--the Communist Party--is the guarantee of and precondition for the consolidation of socialist democarcy.

We know that socialist democracy makes it possible to combine organically the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with new socialist social relations. However, as the 15th CPCZ Congress noted, an increase in the quality of the work of all administrative organs and an all-round strengthening of discipline, coupled with the simultaneous development of the creative initiative of the working people, are essential for this.

Our goal is to build a state of the whole people; that is, to achieve the level of social relations, which in the Soviet Union is legislatively enshrined in the new Constitution--the most progressive document of state law in history. Clearly, we in the CSSR are embarking on the path toward that goal. Converting into fact the principles of the society of developed socialism in the economy, in the class structure, in the political and state system and in the ideological superstructure is a long process. It is characterized, as the 15th CPCZ Congress noted, by "the comprehensive resolution of political, socioeconomic, cultural and ideological educational tasks, which makes it possible to satisfy the steadily growing requirements of working people."

Hence, the increased demands being levied on the social sciences, including the theory of law and the state. As a person working in that sphere of knowledge I would like to note the importance of a consistent class approach to scientific research.

Belonging to the great family of socialist community countries meets the chief and vitally important interests of Czechoslovakia. This is one of those immutable truths which none of us can shake: The security and future of Czechs and Slovaks, who by no means live in a simple geographical position, have never before been insured as reliably as today, when the CSSR is an established part of the world socialist system.

RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA COMMENT ON PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

AU071132 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 November on p 2 and Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 Nov on p 2 both deal with the 2 November Banska Bystrica session of the Central Slovak Regional Committee on Education, which was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin. The 600-word PRAVDA report discusses the situation of world-outlook education in the region, noting the need for "further improvement in qualifications of teachers" and calling for the political and public engagement of pedagogues "especially in the regions where religious prejudice and ideas are still deeply rooted in the minds of the people and where parents' religious influence on children is considerable." Josef Havlin is said to have participated in the discussion and to have spoken about "the position and concrete educational work of our schools under the conditions of building an advanced socialist society."

The 400-word RUDE PRAVO report focuses on the shortcomings in the construction of new schools as discussed by the regional committee session. It notes critically that 12,000 applicants for a place in a kindergarten could not be satisfied in the region this year and that 12 percent of all school children in central Slovakia have to be taught in shifts because of the lack of school buildings. The report makes construction workers responsible for this situation and cites cases of schools that have been under construction since 1966 or 1969 and have not yet been completed.

According to the RUDE PRAVO report, the regional committee session also discussed shortcomings in some enterprises in central Slovakia, noting that they "owe" the state plan more than KCS 100 million.

FINANCE MINISTER ASSESSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU060740 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 October on page 5 carries a 3,000-word interview with CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler on the country's comprehensive economic experiment designed to raise the quality and effectiveness of industrial production in 12 selected branches. A number of enterprises and economic-production units are taking part in the experiment, which began at the end of last year, among them enterprises of the wool-processing and knitwear industries, enterprises manufacturing leather consumer goods, the Ogako of Partizanske and the general engineering enterprises. Ler says the economic-production units start into the experiment--which is "open-ended"--has been "successful," and that the participating economic-production units and enterprises "are beginning ever increasingly to work with the profitability concept in their management activity." As far as the negative aspects are concerned, there are still "some problems in the system of measures," but they are being gradually resolved. The experiment "has to bring about a change in the thinking and evoke the working people's initiative." We have not succeeded in all cases, however. In several enterprises the experiment stagnates.

In another part of the interview Ler says that the "comprehensive experiment is not a simple affair, as compared with the existing system it contains about 50 changes." The second consultation of the representatives of the economic-production units taking part in the experiment revealed that "some questions" still have to be "thought to the end." The central bodies as well as the economic-production units must resolve the question of technical innovation and the quality of production much better and for a longer period. Not always are the processing industry's problems with technical innovation and quality being managed in a manner which would successfully meet foreign competition and satisfy the more demanding conditions on the domestic market, the minister says. The experiement is "not self-serving," "We are facing the task of formulating the fundamental principles of planned management for the seventh 5-Year Plan, and it is precisely the experiment from which we want to learn and transfer some of the measures into the sphere of entire production."

Asked when it will be possible to assess the positive aspects of the experiment or its failure, Ler says that "certain patience" is needed, "in 1979 we will know more." In the end Ler says that as of next year certain suitable modifications will be implemented in the sphere of the construction industry's management, and in the assessment of the industry's enterprises and of the economic production units.

"We presume that the experiment itself and all other measures, which are being prepared, will lead to us starting the seventh 5-Year Plan with a much more perfect system of management, creating a demanding economic atmosphere," Ler says.

EFFECTS OF SUBVERSION IN SLOVAK CAPITAL CITED

AU061301Y Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 3 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[First part of Dr Stefan Dasko article: "Ideological Subversion of Anticommunism and its Manifestations in Bratislava: The Forms Differ, The Aim Is Identical"]

[Excerpt] If we proceed from the thesis that anticommunism is the main weapon of imperialism in its battle against socialism, peace and world progress and that imperialism is broadly making use of the sphere of ideological subversion as a specific form of class struggle in the promotion of its aims, then this question is becoming most serious also for Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR].

There are several reasons for this: Bratislava is adjacent to Austria, which has made possible the activities of various anticommunist organizations and institutions. The young and middle generations of the working class, students and the intelligentsia are concentrated in Bratislava, and in its more southern areas we have the cooperative farmers. Thus we have here favorable conditions for various activities within the framework of ideological subversion.

Quite a number of citizens living in Austria are influencing our citizens' way of thinking during their visits to Bratislava, by various antisocialist and anti-Soviet opinions. This is also due to the historical fact that quite a few inhabitants of Western Slovakia have relatives in Austria and that Czechoslovakia is also fulfilling the conditions of the Helsinki agreements in this sphere. Time and again it has been proven that visits from Austria have also been abused for importing various antisocialist and anticommunist literature, books, brochures or articles from emigrants' periodicals, either taped or recorded. We have here the implementation of anticommunist campaigns, called "the mailing projects." In the anticommunists' plans a significant role is played by influencing Czechoslovakia's citizens, particularly those in Western Slovakia.

Through the Austrian Television and Radio

Quite a few television programs are aimed at evoking feelings of uncertainty and anti-Soviet hysterics, at casting doubt on the successes we in Czechoslovakia have achieved during the last 30 years. Not infrequently this anticommunist activity finds support even among Austria's foremost politicians, as we were able to convince ourselves for instance at the time of the campaign around the "charter," when Austrian television and its foremost representatives grossly interfered in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs. The Austrian television gladly welcomes in its studios Czechoslovak emigrants like Mnacko, Pelikan, Goldstuecker and others and makes it possible for them to comment on various historical, but also current, foreign and domestic political events from the positions of anticommunism. One of the current anticommunist forms of ideological battle is the disruption of the socialist countries' peaceful building efforts, which is intended to distract the attention of working people in the capitalist states from the insolvable problems in the capitalist world, where the deepening political, economic, but also moral crisis is bringing with it a fear for one's subsistence, unemployment, inflation and economic, social and moral decline. The bourgeois ideologists are striving to shape socialism into a bogey, to belittle its achievements and to slander it. Despite the fact they cannot deny the present world crisis of capitalism, they would like to prove that, even so, capitalism is better than socialism. This is to be aided also by the latest "theories," according to which--allegedly--the working people's high living standards and citizens' social security under socialism are being paid for by the undemocratic forms of government, by limitations of personal freedom and so forth. A few years ago the defenders of the capitalist system, the "crisisologists," dreamt up a thesis on the beneficial nature of the crisis for the capitalist world. The crisis, they say, blunts the edge of the class battle. Thus they deny the social dissatisfaction, strikes, demonstrations, poverty, unemployment, as well as fear for one's subsistence. The progressiveness of the crisis, they say, lies in the fact that it creates conditions for a new development of production. Such pronouncements cannot surprise us. The anticommunist theoreticians have been famous for many years, not only for their demagogy, but also for their frequently contradictory opinions and pronouncements, in which time and again they have disproved one theory by another, all in a brief period of time. This was also the case with the theory of convergence, of only one industrial society, of deideologization and the various models of the bourgeois futurologists for the year 2000. And at present, too, they are turning black into white, utilizing all forms of psychological influence for the plans and aims of anticommunism with the aid of lies, semitruths and distortion of fact.

REPORTAGE ON USSR'S 61ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Officials Attend October Ceremony

LD072140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A festive assembly by the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers was held in the Staatsoper in Berlin on Tuesday to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among those present at the assembly were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Premier Willi Stoph, USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in the GDR, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, head of Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions.

Erich Mielke, member of the SED Politburo, gave an address in which he paid tribute to the October Revolution as the most important event of the 20th century--one that has fundamentally changed the course of mankind's development. In conclusion, a dance ensemble from the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR presented a festive cultural program of music and dances from their homeland.

Mielke Addresses October Ceremony

LD072214Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"We, the citizens of the GDR, are proud to be the companions of our Soviet friends in the historic struggle for the realization of the best ideals of mankind, to be active coarchitects of the new world of socialism and communism, to be fighting comrades in the hard struggle against imperialism and war." This was stated by Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in his address to the festive rally held on Tuesday in Berlin to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The speaker described the October Revolution as the most important event of the 20th century. As the first victorious socialist revolution, it has fundamentally changed the course of mankind's development. "Marxism-Leninism has proven and is proving itself to be the only true compass with whose help the working class and its natural allies can gain, maintain and expand their power." Mielke said: "For 61 years now the CPSU and the Soviet Union have been marching ahead of mankind on the road toward the historic new land, into the communist future. Again and again the CPSU has proven itself as the most experienced and battle-tested party of the international communist movement."

The speaker added that, under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people were the first in history to establish a developed socialist society and the Soviet Union leads those advancing along the road toward communism. "The CPSU has made and is making the most substantial contribution in enriching Marxist-Leninist theory and social practice."

Mielke noted that without the power of the working class and its allies, the building of socialism, the development and constant strengthening of the socialist order in the GDR, the safeguarding of the state's security, including its positive defense against all antisocialist and subversive attacks, would have been impossible.

The speaker pointed our that since October 1917 the balance of power in the world has changed unequivocally in favor of socialism and peace. The CPSU and the Soviet people deserve the primary credit for this. He described the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism as the second great historic deed of liberation by the Soviet people. In the heads and hearts of millions of people there remains forever alive the historical truth that it was the Soviet Union that saved them from slavery.

"In this the 30th year of the GDR we can note with full justification that through its unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR has developed into a politically stable, economically healthy and internationally esteemed socialist state," continued Mielke. Considerable work has been done in the areas of domestic and foreign politics. "We can draw up a successful balance sheet in the consistent implementation of our program of growth, prosperity and stability. Decisive indexes of the economic development for the current 5-year plan were fulfilled and partially overfulfilled. Good results were also achieved in the implementation of the indexes for increasing the material and cultural living standards of the population."

Discussing the social and political struggle waged by the working people in capitalist countries, the speaker said that all models of a society free of crises had proven themselves as faulty. In order to halt the further spread of communist influence in the capitalist countries, the enemies of communism were endeavoring to weaken and divide the world communist movement.

Erich Mielke emphasized that the struggle for unity among communists--the decisive orientation of the communist movement--has constantly gained in importance. He stressed that: "In the spirit of the Red October and our revolutionary traditions, we shall always cherish and strengthen the communist movement. Our class brothers and fighting comrades in the capitalist countries can always be certain of communist solidarity and loyalty from the GDR people."

The member of the SED Politburo noted the influence of the Red October on national liberation movements and the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples. "At the present time we are witnessing desperate attempts by imperialism and reaction to maintain and regain their positions." Side by side with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the GDR has rendered effective help and support to the nationally liberated countries and to the liberation movements.

"Our fighting solidarity is with the heroic peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, who, in the face of difficult external and internal conditions, are taking the road of building socialism."

The GDR's solidarity is with the peoples of Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, the liberation movements in southern Africa, the PLO and all peoples fighting against imperialism and Zionism, the speaker emphasized.

He paid detailed tribute to the steps taken by the Soviet Union and its allies for peace. "Thanks to the consistent peace policy pursued by the socialist states, Europe is enjoying what is heretofore the longest period of peace in its history. Political detente has made great progress here. A determination to deepen detente and make it irreversible is a central element of the GDR's policy toward the FRG and our efforts to develop intrastate relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence." A most important task, whose solution brooks no delay, is to extend detente to other parts of the world and complement it with measures of military detente. "For mankind today and in the future, there is no more important problem than that of halting the arms race and bringing about true disarmament. There is no sensible alternative either to political detente or disarmament.

The socialist states are fully aware of the difficulty and complexity of their struggle for peace and disarmament. "They take into account the fact that influential imperialist circles are escalating the arms race and offering increased resistance to arms limitation and disarmament. There is no doubt: The decisions taken by NATO and the activities by the United States and its allies to increase their military potential entail great dangers. The actions by imperialism and other reactionary forces directed against peace and international security, the renewed growth of revanchism, chauvinism and neofascism force us to maintain the highest vigilance. We are keeping the defense of our country at the level required to guarantee at any time the reliable protection of socialism and GDR security."

In conclusion, Erich Mielke paid tribute to the firm fraternal alliance between the GDR and Soviet Union. "Our stand toward the CPSU and the Soviet Union has been and remains for our party, in the best sense of the Thaelmann tradition, the touchstone of internationalist feeling and faith in the cause of socialism and communism." The friendship treaty of 7 October 1975 has inaugurated a new stage in the development of mutual relations.

Soviet Ambassador Hosts Reception

LD072128Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2013 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Tuesday evening on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Present were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the council of State, and Premier Willi Stoph. Ambassador Abrasimov paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED and between the two states and peoples. The ambassador wished the GDR people great success in the preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary, which will be celebrated jointly by the two peoples.

REPORTAGE ON USSR OFFICIALS AT WREATH LAYING CEREMONIES

Ceremonies in East Berlin

LD071518Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--To mark the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution, P.A. Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, together with Army Gen Y.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and I.S. Mednikov, member of the Warsaw Pact's Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, laid wreaths at the Berlin-Treptow Memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes today.

Also present at the solemn wreath-laying ceremony was Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, as well as other public figures.

Ceremonies in West Berlin

LD071520Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin--To mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, representatives of the Soviet Union in the GDR and a guard of honor of the Soviet armed forces paid tribute today to Soviet soldiers, who fell while liberating Berlin, at the memorial in West Berlin's Tiergarten Borough.

The delegation to the wreath-laying ceremony was led by Piotr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Warsaw Pact's Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Also present at the ceremony were the ambassadors of socialist states to the GDR.

Also present were Vladislav Bykov, Soviet consul general in West Berlin, and representatives of the socialist states' missions to West Berlin.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU061820Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[SED Central Committee message congratulating Austrian Communist Party on 60th anniversary of its founding]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, 1200 Vienna, Hoechstaedtplatz 3.

Esteemed comrades! On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Austrian Communist Party, the SED Central Committee conveys its cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The Austrian Communist Party embodies the best traditions of the Austrian workers' movement. Since its founding under the immediate influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, your party has been a champion for safeguarding the interests of the Austrian working class and interests of the Austrian people. It has acquired everlasting merit in its sacrificial struggle against fascist oppression and against imperialist war as well as in reconstructing a sovereign and neutral Austria. Today your party is exerting great effort to defend the working peoples' rights and is waging a resolute struggle for a democratic alternative to the hegemony of monopoly capital, for peace and social progress.

The cordial friendship and solidarity and close militant unity between the Austrian and the German communists has a long and glorious tradition. These relations based on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and on proletarian internationalism have stood their test in the joint struggle. In this sense our two parties are actively contributing to the implementation of the action goals formulated at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties.

Our party and our people highly value the long-standing, untiring efforts of the Austrian Communist Party to develop and deepen the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria in the interest of our two peoples and security in Europe.

We are certain that the Austrian communists will achieve new successes in further strengthening their ranks and in rallying the democratic and antimonopolist forces.

The SED Central Committee wishes you much success in your difficult struggle. We again confirm the staunch and fraternal solidarity of the GDR communists with their Austrian class brothers.

Communist greetings, [signed] SED Central Committee General Secretary E. Honecker

SRI LANKA COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU071635Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin ADN--On Friday, 3 November, Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee headed by J. de Silva, Politburo member of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee.

The cordial exchange of views at the house of the Central Committee centered on information about the implementation of the programs of the Ninth SED Congress and the 10th Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party. Both sides stressed the great significance of the latest meeting between the two parties' Central Committee general secretaries, Erich Honecker and Pieter Keuneman, for further strengthening the fraternal ties between the SED and the Sri Lanka Communist Party. Horst Dohlus informed the guests about the multifaceted initiatives of the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, and on topical questions of the SED party work in connection with the party elections.

The talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, marked the end of the Sri Lanka guests' 2-week study visit to the GDR during which they familiarized themselves with the work of the SED leading party organs and party organizations in the Halle and Erfurt Bezirke.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU071710Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Cordial Meeting With BCP Central Committee Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee under the leadership of Stanish Bonev, head of the Planning-Economic Department of the BCP Central Committee, visited the GDR from 30 October to 4 November 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the delegation of the fraternal Bulgarian party visited enterprises and scientific institutions in Magdeburg and Erfurt Bezirke.

At the conclusion of the visit Guenter Mittag, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the delegation for a talk. In the course of the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, Guenter Mittag gave an account of the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress particularly of the multifaceted competition achievements of the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Carl Heinz Janson, head of the socialist economic management department of the SED Central Committee, participated in the talks.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CSSR'S STROUGAL'S OFFICIAL VISIT

AU072000Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 78 p 6 AU

["Communique on the friendship visit of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, to the GDR"]

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, paid a friendship visit to the GDR on 1-2 November 1978 at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the chairman of the CSSR Government for friendly talks. Lubomir Strougal conveyed fraternal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, which Erich Honecker reciprocated.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers acquainted his guest with the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and with the broad development of socialist competition in honor of the 30th GDR anniversary. He congratulated the CSSR working people on the great successes in building the developed socialist society.

The chairman of the CSSR Government gave an account on the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and appreciated the outstanding achievements obtained by the GDR working people in building their socialist fatherland.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers appreciated the great significance of the regular meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for the further development of fraternal relations between the GDR and CSSR and for the constant convenience of the two peoples.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction that the comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and CSSR is constantly deepening on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. The assessment was made that the agreements made during the visit of a CSSR party-state delegation to the GDR in October 1977 are being successfully implemented and that fruitful results can already be noted in the purposeful development of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977. They also came out in favor of further expanding the treaty system between the GDR and CSSR.

The chairmen of the GDR and CSSR Councils of Ministers noted with satisfaction that since their last meeting in April 1977 economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has further deepened and that significant progress has been made in specialization and cooperation in the research and production spheres of the two countries.

The orientation for cooperation in selected focal areas in science, technology and production, set forth by the party-state delegations of both countries in October 1977 has imparted new incentives to the development of the relations between enterprises, combines and central state organs.

The mutual commodity exchange between the two countries was systematically further developed during 1977-78 on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period and in 1978 for the first time it exceeded a volume of R1.8 billion.

At the same time the share of specialized and cooperative products in the mutual commodity exchange has increased yearly and has reached some 26 percent of the total exchange in 1977, and more than 40 percent of the total exchange for products of the metal processing industry.

This has resulted in a better fulfillment of the needs for both national economies, in the enhancement of the quality of products and production effectiveness, as well as in the strengthening of the two countries' export power.

The more than 200 contracted agreements between the governments and ministers and accords on specialization and cooperation in research, development and production are an expression of the multifaceted cooperation between both national economies.

Economically important national investment projects such as the Markersbach pump storage power station, the reconstruction of the Harlass Foundry in Karl-Marx-Stadt, the push bench plant in Riesa, as well as the medium refined iron rolling train at the Kuncice works and the Mimon and Polepy grain silos are being carried out in close collaboration.

The two sides noted in agreement that the long-term programs for selected key topics of collaboration in science and technology for the 1976-80 period is being implemented according to plan.

It was stressed that the organs of the joint economic committee and the central planning organs, combines and enterprises are intensively working for the implementation of the basic directions for shaping the economic and scientific-technical cooperation in selected areas between the GDR and CSSR for the period following 1980 and the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1981-85 period has begun.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers expressed their deep satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations in the spheres of culture, education, science, health sports and in other fields.

Also in the future the GDR and CSSR will incessantly strengthen the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. The participation of citizens from fraternal countries in the joint space flight program with the Soviet Union, as well as cooperation within the Intercosmos agreement show the magnificent possibilities and perspectives which this alliance opens up for each of our states.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers once more underscored the determination of their governments together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to untiringly work for the implementation of the decisions of the Bucharest session of the political consultative committee of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact. They affirmed that the detente process, which is the dominating trend in current international relations, despite all attacks by imperialism and reactionary forces allied with it, must be further deepened and extended into the military field. Of primary importance in this context is the initiation and implementation of active measures to halt the arms race and for disarmament, primarily in the nuclear field. The GDR and CSSR support the significant proposals submitted for this by the USSR.

Both states fully support the Stockholm appeal of the World Peace Council, which asks for banning the production and deployment of the neutron bomb.

They state that they will undertake every possible effort to insure that the embarked-upon road toward reducing the confrontation between states with different social systems, toward security and cooperation will be further advanced in the future. They will oppose all attempts by imperialist forces and the Chinese leaders to aggravate international tensions and return to the "cold war" times.

The GDR and CSSR, which are directly participating in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, underscore the realistic nature of the proposals of the socialist states of 8 June 1978. They expect the NATO states to adopt a constructive position to this initiative, which constitutes a significant contribution to achieving progress at these negotiations.

The two sides underscored the significance of the treaties concluded between fraternal socialist states and the FRG for the stabilization of security and the irreversibility of territorial realities in Europe. The strict observance of these treaties constitutes the basis for safeguarding the successful development of relations on trust, good neighborliness and constructive cooperation between the European states.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers stressed the significance of the Helsinki Final Act for the further development of the peaceful coexistence between results achieved in this connection. In this context they also advocated the development of treaty relations for mutually advantageous cooperation between states. They vigorously opposed attempts to falsify the Helsinki Final Act and other documents. In this context they denounced the growing efforts by imperialist and great power chauvinistic forces to oppose the detente process, to weaken the unity of the socialist community and to meddle in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

The two sides once more came out in favor of strictly observing the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers affirmed that peace and security in the Middle East can only be safeguarded through a comprehensive solution in order to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression within the framework of the Geneva peace conference and as a result of collective efforts by all the interested sides, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They denounced the policy of separate agreements, which complicates the situation, makes difficult a comprehensive peace settlement in this area and threatens international security.

The two sides assured the heroic Vietnamese fraternal people of their unshakable solidarity and they resolutely denounced the hegemonistic great power chauvinistic policy of the Chinese leaders, including the aggressive acts of Kampuchea against Socialist Vietnam which is fanned by China. They once more expressed their international affinity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, racism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and for peace, national independence and social progress.

The visit took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality and demonstrated the absolute agreement of views with respect to the discussed problems.

Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, invited Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to visit the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

NAUMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO BERLIN FACTORY

LD061905Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Narva combine in Berlin--a large-scale producer of light bulbs--at a meeting today received the name of honor Rosa Luxemburg.

The name of honor was presented on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the November revolution. At the meeting Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin bezirk Executive, conveyed cordial greetings from General Secretary Erich Honecker. Konrad Naumann said at the meeting that the experiences of the November revolution draw attention strongly to the fact "that our socialist revolution can only be successful as an inseparable part of the revolutionary world process, in close friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The GDR's policy based on socialism and peace is also in accord with Rosa Luxemburg's legacy, who saw these aims as the historic duty of the successful working class. The same class fronts exist in the world today as at the time of the November revolution, Konrad Naumann said. "We are confronted directly with the particularly aggressive imperialism of the FRG, with its experience in struggles against the working class. And one of its most powerful concerns, the Siemens concern, to which Osram also belongs, is today realizing a large part of its profits through imperialist armament production." Today, Naumann went on, reality impressively proves what Rosa Luxemburg was firmly convinced of: "Only the socialist order is an order 'worthy of man.'" She would be proud to see how the workers of Narva/BGW are today carrying out that for which she selflessly fought."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON WEINHOLD RETRIAL

AU031453Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Hagen: "The Terrorist Is To Be Whitewashed: Manifest Provocation in the Hagen Trial of Weinhold"]

[Text] At the trial of terrorist Weinhold at the Hagen court, there are increasing attempts to whitewash the killer of the two GDR border guards Klaus Peter Seidel and Juergen Lange. A climax in the efforts to question long proven facts by means of so-called exonerating witnesses was the appearance of an FRG official, who was introduced as a "staffworker of an FRG representation in a socialist country." This action was shrouded in a veil of secrecy. Obviously this was intended to lend to the appearance of this "witness," who was only announced as "NN," the varnish of a sensation.

But whatever this "NN" had to offer in the trial in Camera was neither sensational nor original. It was simply fabricated. He recounted the story of a "married couple from the GDR", who had called at an "FRG representation" and had stated that they had watched Weinhold's excape "by chance." According to these "eyewitnesses," Weinhold had been fired at first and only then did he "fire back from a distance of 40 meters. "NN" proved to be unable to disclose the name of his alleged eyewitnesses. Two official FRG ballistics experts, however, had arrived at entirely different conclusions as a result of their own examinations on GDR territory, which they were permitted to undertake, that is, that the 2 border guards were shot dead from a distance of 4 to 6 meters. The two FRG experts Profs Sellier and Hesse had regarded this fact as proven in separate expert opinions, as well as the fact that Juergen Lange was killed by shots in the back and that Klaus Peter Seidel's weapon was not loaded. The expert opinions. presented to the FRG justice prove that not a single shot had been fired from the weapons of the two murdered border guards. Trial watchers assess the appearance of such "exonerating witnesses" as that of "NN" as a very manifest provocation considering such clearcut circumstance in the case.

KADAR ATTENDS RECEPTION HOSTED BY USSR ENVOY

ID072226Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar attended a reception given by Pavlov, USSR ambassador in Budapest, in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Several other members of the Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee and leading personalities of our political, economic, cultural and social life were also present.

SAGHY ON ECONOMIC, TRADE RELATIONS WITH JORDAN

AU061607Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Nov 78 p 4 AU

["F.J." Report: "Statement by the Minister of Domestic Trade on Hungarian-Jordanian Relations"]

[Text] Hungarian commodities were on display for the first time in Amman, Jordan. The event was attended by Dr Vilmos Saghy, minister of domestic trade. He has said the following on his experiences there:

"In my opinion, the exhibition entitled 'A Collection of Hungarian Products' which was held in the halls of the professional association center and in the parking lot in front of the center was a great success. Among others, Prime Minister Mudar Badran received me during my stay in Jordan. I had talks on the position and possibilities of the development of our economic relations with the Jordanian ministers of industry and trade, supplies and health, as well as with the chairmen of the National Planning Council and the Federal Chamber of Commerce. I also met with heads of the financial and transport portfolios.

The Jordanian economy is developed under a 5-year plan for the 1976-80 period. Three-quarters of the funds envisaged for development are invested in the productive sectors. The country's exports and imports alike have developed dynamically in the past few years. Open competition is the fundamental principle of trade policy.

"Hungarian-Jordanian barter trade increased considerably in recent years. Foodstuff and other consumer goods (textiles, technological products) account for a large portion of Hungarian exports. Taking the Jordanian development plans into consideration, there seem to be marketing possibilities for us to increase, apart from foodstuffs and other consumer goods, primarily deliveries to the food industry, health, shipping, educational, communications technology and high-voltage equipment.

On the basis of previous preparatory work, Hungarian enterprises finalized several private law contracts on purchasing oranges and paper goods during my stay. We have agreed that, to publicize Jordanian goods, some of their export goods will be displayed at the Budapest international fair next autumn."

The minister also spoke of the fact that the Jordanian side has raised the matter of the establishment of joint enterprises, which, of course, will have to be studied. It was possible to establish, on the basis of our experiences, that our exhibition was successful and can be expected to foster an increase of barter trade.

BENKE ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF ETHNIC GERMANS

AU061455Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Unidentified staff member's report on 4 November opening session of ethnic Germans in Hungary: "The Fifth Congress of the Democratic Association of Germans in Hungary is in Session: Valeria Benke's Address"]

[Excerpt] Valeria Benke made a speech in the afternoon debate.

"I was happy to look forward to this congress when, on the basis of your invitation, the party's Central Committee charged me with participating in your work," she said, among other things. "The reason for the pleasant feeling I have is the fact that we have years behind us which have made the prevalence of the nationalities' policy directed by the party more complete and richer. Also for the Germans in Hungary, these years have affirmed their equality of economic, political and cultural rights with more unequivocal certainty, the awareness that the fatherland common objectives and work shape and strengthen the sense of unity, dependence on each other and serving of the common home and fatherland for Hungarians and non-Hungarians alike. Therefore, when I greet you and forward the party Central Committee's greetings to our country's German population through you and their encouragement for continued successful work, I do so with the conviction that, on the firm basis of the achievements to date, we can implement the party's policy on nationalities, which is nurtured by the party's Leninist principles, more completely."

Mihaly Mandics, secretary general of the democratic association of southern Slavs in Hungary, greeted the congress on behalf of the federation of nationalities. The congress continues its work today.

COMMEMORATION TO VICTIMS OF 1956 COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU061428Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Wreath-laying in Memory of the Victims of the 1956 Counterrevolution"]

[Text] The working people of the capital reverently commemorated the victims of the 1956 counterrevolution on Saturday, 4 November. A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the memorial plaque for those who fell in the defense of the Budapest party headquarters in Republic Square. On behalf of the Budapest party committee, First Secretary Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Secretary Mrs Andras Kiraly; Andkalman Vida, secretary of the party leadership of the Budapest party committee apparatus, as well as representatives of the district party committees, the municipal council, the district councils, the mass organizations and relatives of the martyrs laid wreaths at the memorial.

Representatives of the Budapest party committee, the armed bodies of Budapest and the KISZ committee of Budapest laid wreaths at the graves of the fallen heroes resting in the pantheon of the workers movement in the cemetery of Kerepes.

Members of the armed bodies provided a guard of honor at the memorial to the fallen heroes of the struggle against the 1956 counterrevolution at the Imre Mezo Street cemetery. Wreaths were laid at the memorial on behalf of the Budapest party committee, the municipal council, the armed bodies, the Hungarian Partisans' Association and the Budapest KISZ Committee.

USSR'S BREZHNEV GREETS GIEREK ON POLISH ANNIVERSARY

LD070904Y Warsaw PAP in English 0507 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov PAP--The general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, has sent a message to First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski in connection with the 60th anniversary of Poland regaining independence in which the Soviet leader stated that weighty event was inseparably connected with the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution. "The decree undersigned by Vladimir Lenin paved the way for rebuilding the independent Polish statehood," the message said. "The new era in Poland's many centuries long history was initiated as a result of Poland's liberation from the Nazi occupation by the Soviet Army and by the Polish Army fighting at its side. A state of workers and peasants, genuinely free and independent, was born on the Polish land. At present the voice of People's Poland enjoys the prestige in the international arena. Together with the other states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Poland has been bringing a worthy contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation. The Soviet-Polish collaboration has become an important factor in solving the multifarious tasks of building new societies in both fraternal countries," the message said.

USSR'S GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Leaders Cable USSR Counterparts

LD071720Y Warsaw PAP in English 1314 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov, PAP--In connection with the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Polish leaders Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message to General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, extending warm, fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Soviet nation.

"Thanks to the victory of the October Revolution, the long struggle of the Polish nation for independence, the 60th anniversary of which we are now celebrating, could end in success," the message said.

It is emphasized in the message that Poland, striving to make the greatest possible contribution to the cause of consolidating peace, deepening the process of detente, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, actively cooperates with the Soviet Union and other socialist states towards implementing the CPSU peace program, and putting into effect significant peace initiatives consistent with the vital interests of the nations of the world.

Officials Attend Warsaw Concert

LD072332Y Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov, PAP--On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a gala concert was held in Warsaw today.

The concert was attended by members of the highest party and state authorities, among them Edward Babiuch, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Kepa, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tjchma, Jerzy Lukaszewicz and others.

Present were representatives of the highest authorities of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party and of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front, and the hosts of Warsaw.

Present were also representatives of the crews of Warsaw factories and institutions, veterans of the Polish and international workers movement, among them participants in the October Revolution and Polish Army soldiers who fought side by side with the soldiers of the Soviet Army during World War Two.

The concert was attended by a delegation of the central board of the Soviet-Polish friendship society with a member of the CPSU CC, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic Ivan Polyakov, the Soviet ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov and heads of the diplomatic missions of the socialist countries in Poland.

During the concert, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP, President of the central board of the Polish-Soviet friendship society, Vice Premier Jan Szydlak made a speech.

Szydlak Address Reported

LD072125Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1555 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, deputy premier and chairman of the central board of the Polish-Soviet friendship society, at a ceremony in the Congress Hall, Warsaw, to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends, let me first, on behalf of all those gathered here, most cordially greet the delegation of the Soviet-Polish society led by the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Belorussian SSR, Comrade Ivan Polyakov, taking part in our gathering. [applause]

Dear friends, the day the salvoes of the Aurora announced to the world the beginning of the first victorious socialist revolution in history marked the beginning of a great historic breakthrough. The year 1917 broke the chain of capitalist domination, exploitation and oppression; objective conditions of a revolution were brought about. Everything depended on whether the will and readiness of the broad masses, led to the fight by the party in accordance with its correct strategy and tactics, would be up to this victorious act.

The thinking of Lenin, his titanic work and the work of his comrades were necessary to enable this factor of revolutionary victory to fulfill its historic task.

The Great October will remain forever in history as the moment when socialism began to transform itself from a theoretical ideal into practice, from a vision into reality, from slogans and plans into concrete achievements of tremendous scope.

The road to these historic achievements was a difficult one: it demanded many sacrifices and heroic efforts; it was necessary to proceed along a still unknown road, take risks connected with this and act under constant fire from all reactionary forces of the world. The country in which the revolution took place was immense but backward, devastated by war, bled and disorganized by the counterrevolution and imperialist intervention.

When thinking with highest esteem and admiration about the work of pioneers, we constantly bear in mind the words of Lenin when he wrote: We had to start our revolution in extremely difficult circumstances, which will not be faced by any future worker revolutions in the world.

As far as our party, the Polish working class and our nation as a whole are concerned, we know full well, understand and remember that our father's developed, resplendent house, our creative activity and the support of the Polish-Soviet alliance from which we have benefited from their origin in the work done by Lenin, by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the generations of Soviet people. Therefore everyone who thinks and feels Polish pays tribute to the pioneers and creators of the great work of building the Soviet country.

Our feelings are even deeper since the October Revolution gave our nation the most important international conditions for the rebirth of an independent Polish state after 123 years of foreign domination. It created the key conditions for crowning with victory the constant struggle of generations of Poles for sovereignty on the land of their forefathers.

We quote today with feeling from historical documents yellowed by time: The Petrograd Soviet of worker and soldier delegates, informing the Polish nation on this victory of freedom over the all-Russian gendarme, states that the Russian democracy recognizes the principle of self-determination of peoples, and states that Poland has the right to complete state independence and international status.

The Polish nation, torn to pieces during the years of bondage, had never ceased to dream about freedom. It had struggled against the denationalizing policy of the occupiers and proved its deep patriotism with heroic uprisings and sacrifice of its best sons. These aspirations deepened, along with growing radicalization of the masses, who linked the ideal of a free fatherland with the struggle for social freedom.

The only real external political force which specifically understood and supported these aspirations was the Bolshevik movement. They created the facts which lead irreversibly to the independence of Poland in the international situation of that time. Let us recall the momentous words of the decree of the Council of Commissars of 29 June, 1918: All agreements concluded between the government of the former Russian Empire and the governments of the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire concerning the partition of Poland are herewith irrevocably abolished because of their inconsistency with the principle of self-determination of peoples and the revolutionary sense of legality of the Russian nation, which recognized the irrefutable right of the Polish nation to be independent and unified.

This sign of equation between the Great October and the regaining of independence by the Polish people represents an extraordinarily important motif in our people's attitude toward Lenin's revolutionary achievement, toward the Bolsheviks and Russia's popular masses. The fact that tens of thousands of Polish patriots and revolutionaries took part in the victory and in the defense of the revolution fills us with pride.

At the last session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, Edward Gierek, our party's and our people's leader, first secretary of the Central Committee, said: The October Revolution and Lenin's great, epoch-making thought, the internationalist policy pursued by the Soviet Union that proclaims and puts into practice the people's right to self-determination, opened to Poland its road to independence. Lenin's government was the first to recognize, without reservation, the Polish people's right to self-determination, and annulled the partitioning treaties.

These words contain a truth which the whole of our society has accepted and affirmed. This truth represents an integral part of present-day Polish patriotism, of our political awareness of our thinking and our actions. [applause]

Esteemed comrades: The new state born of the October Revolution had little time for peaceful social and economic development. This gigantic task, a pioneering task in every aspect, performed in unusually difficult conditions, called for outstanding dedication and many sacrifices, and the colossal effort of the Soviet people was verified by history. The war against the Third Reich and its fascist allies became the greatest test of the socialist state's strength. The arrogance and might of Hitlerism finally perished in the flames of the Red Army's great offensives.

We shall never forget that it was on friendly Soviet soil and later on gradually liberated territories that the Polish People's Army was formed, the army which wrote the most important chapters in the proud volume of struggles incessantly waged by the Polish people against Hitlerism from 1 September, 1939, until the Berlin victory.

We shall never forget that in accordance with expectations of the Polish Workers' Party, Polish communists, and the Polish democratic left, our freedom came from the East, where the conditions were created for formation of the Polish state in a new system, within just, advantageous borders.

We shall never forget that at the source of both the military and political victories of the Polish people in World War II was the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-at-arms, alliance and friendship, which is constantly being deepened in cooperation. The heroic period left behind the graves of 600,000 Soviet people who died on our soil. We always honor their memory, we are carrying out their ideological will, we are serving the cause for which they gave their lives.

Dear friends, the revolutionary victory of 1917 broke down the door leading to a new epoch, to freedom, to the sovereignty of the Polish people, to their prosperity and social justice, to a spread of genuine human rights among which the right to live in peace is the right of all rights. The popular democratic revolutions and the achievements in construction of a new system in many countries of Europe have deepened the current of which the Great October was the source.

Subsequently this process moved on to Asia and later reached Cuba, and today the current of progressive and socialist transformations has engulfed several African countries. The liquidation of colonialism and the transformation of liberated peoples from capitalist domains into allies of socialism is a characteristic feature of our times. A community of socialist countries has been created, the first community in human history which bases its relations on the principles of sovereignty and equal rights, respect and trust, fraternal cooperation, unbreakable and constantly consolidated unity, and on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The primary active force in transforming our epoch are the communists, the international workers movement, which took its final form and continues to develop under the guiding influence of Lenin's thought, the teachings and experiences of the first, victorious socialist revolution.

However, the forces of yesterday never give up without a struggle. This is why the socialist victories need both a constant supply and the pulse of ideological content, and constant growth of material factors and measurable achievements. The importance, the key importance, of the Soviet Union in our epoch's transformations, its importance for progress and peace and the whole socialist community consists in the fact that, under conditions of ever deepening unity and wide-ranging cooperation, it is the main force of both the spiritual and material values of socialism. Our party, the party of Polish communists, which has its roots in traditions of internationalism combined, as one, with patriotism, is deepening and developing these traditions. It has been, it is, and will continue to be loyal to the principles expressed in the Marxist slogan of proletarian internationalism.

The example of the CCP's Maoist leadership, which has recently been increasing its political striving, calculated to achieve hegemony and great-power standing, which has been entering into alliances with reactionary forces, proves how harmful the policy marked by chauvinism and abandonment of the basic principles of socialism is to peace and progress.

We are convinced that Chinese communists, the Chinese people, will give up the road that harms their own interests as well as the interest of all progressive mankind. The unity and collaboration of the world's progressive forces is of particular importance in the struggle against unjust wars of conquest, in the struggle for lasting peace, for security of all peoples and development of their cooperation.

In present times, an unprecedented and real chance has arisen for avoiding a new world war, for completely eliminating war from international relations. This chance was born and has grown alongside the strengthening of the real, live socialism, the consolidation of the workers movement, the national liberation movement, and the activities of all people of good will. We are living through a period in which the roadsign on the main path of humanity's development is pointing toward detente. Hence the ever growing importance of the common, consistent, coordinated implementation of the CPSU peace program, worked out under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership, of the joint, peaceful strategy pursued by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries.

We favor the earliest possible conclusion of the second Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement, and embarking upon preparations for other, successive measures, capable of successfully limiting strategic weapons arsenals. We favor making more active use of methods, disarmament negotiations, particularly the Vienna talks. We want the United States and NATO to finally give up their plans to produce neutron weapons.

We are invariably guided and will continue to be guided by our effort to achieve a lasting, peaceful solution to the Middle East and African conflicts. We link our voices with general world protest against the brutal violation of human rights in Chile, Nicaragua and other martyred countries.

We have the right to feel satisfaction with the fact that our country, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union, throws all its strength, all its moral capital and energy into the noble struggle for the universal right of man to live in peace. [applause]

Comrades, the recent meeting of Comrade Edward Gierek with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was fresh, distinct proof that Polish-Soviet relations have been developing favorably in all spheres of life, that they are entering a higher stage and achieving new quality.

In the economic sphere, our current turnover with the Soviet Union was 1/3 of the total Polish foreign trade turnover. It is approaching the level of R7 billion a year. An important role in our country's development is played by imports from the Soviet Union of petroleum, natural gas, iron and nonferrous metal ores, other fuels and raw materials.

Poland is increasing its share in meeting the needs of the Soviet Union for raw materials, exporting mineral coal, coke, sulphur, copper, zinc, soda and other products.

Thanks to the supply of investment installations and scientific and technological aid from the Soviet Union, more than 300 industrial projects have been built or thoroughly modernized in Poland. On the basis of the deliveries of Soviet ore and equipment and the help of Soviet specialists, we are building one of the biggest steel mills in the world, the Katowice steel mill, symbol of our fraternal cooperation. The development of Poland's industry, science and technology, accelerated in the 1970s, allows us to more widely reciprocate the products of leading technology received from the Soviet Union, that scientific and industrial power.

We have entered a period of increasing economic integration, conditioned by the laws of socialism, corresponding to both countries' growing development needs. The inviolable construction of friendship and cooperation between our nations is increasing and gathering strength through joining material facts with spiritual achievements, rational factors and emotional incentives, traditions and values created in our time, institutional solutions and direct personal links. We direct our thoughts toward the future, toward new, ever-widening, still more promising prospects for Polish-Soviet cooperation in all spheres. Our will to act in this direction was expressed by Comrade Edward Gierek at the second national party conference in January when he said: In drawing up plans for the country's further development, we should increasingly link them to tighter cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. This is a basic premise for further developing Poland's economic potential, increasing its power and strengthening its sovereignty. [applause]

Esteemed assembly, the great process of growing socialism in the world has entered its 62d year. It has been made up of the struggle and work, bravery and wisdom of many generations of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the communist and workers movement, and national liberation movements in the world. This process, marked by struggle and toil, is a manifestation of objective laws of development, but does not occur spontaneously. Building socialism is a continuous process of seeking, constant confrontation with practice, mobilization of forces, and of closer bonds with the masses. On the road of socialist development, marked by great achievements, there also appear troubles and tensions. However, current troubles and problems cannot veil the great achievements made on the socialist road of development in Poland. We are proud of our achievements and derive perseverance and firness from them in our struggle against adversities.

The practice of the first socialist state is a rich source of experience for us, and the universal laws of socialism are our guide. On our common anniversary, we send cordial greetings and congratulations to the Soviet people, and together with them we admire the latest triumph of Soviet science and technology, the record 140-day flight of the cosmonauts of Salyut-6.

We wish our Soviet comrades and friends fresh successes in building communism, further progress in the common cause of consolidating socialism and peace.

We send these greetings to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, and to all Soviet communists. [applause] We send them to the entire community of the Soviet Union, deeply convinced that their every success also serves us and the cause of progress, peace and socialism, by multiplying the historic achievements of transformations initiated by the Great October.

The strength of socialism is inexhaustible, the truth of life is on the side of socialism and the future. The ideals of Great October are our today and tomorrow, they decide and will continue to decide the future development of the whole world. [applause]

Press Comment Reviewed

LD071100Y Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Press review on Great October anniversary]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov, PAP--In its front page editorial TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "The Great October Socialist Revolution opened not only a new chapter in the history of man's struggle for social progress. It also opened a new chapter in the history of international relations. With one of the first acts issued by the authorities of the victorious proletariat, the historical Lenin decree on peace, a country whose guideline of foreign policy was a concern for a peaceful coexistence of the nations appeared for the first time on the political map of the world.

"The Polish nation has particular reasons to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as its holiday, too. The victory of the Soviet power in Russia was one of those international events which contributed decisively to the regaining of Poland's independence 60 years ago. Poland's liberation from the Nazi occupation and her embarking upon the road of socialist changes implemented with the assistance of the Soviet Union stems also from the victory of the Great October Revolution.

"The Polish nation treats the continuous deepening of all-round links with the Soviet Union as one of the basic foundations of her future. People's Poland sees in the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union a guarantee of her socialist development, her security and prestige in the world," stressed the editorial in conclusion.

"Thanks to the first victorious socialist revolution the 20th century became a turning point in history, the age of deep transformations in human consciousness and existence," wrote Ludwik Krasucki in TRYBUNA LUDU. It became an age of changes directed towards social and national liberation, freedom and justice, progress and peace.

"The Poles are particularly entitled to talk about the revolution's attainments serving two basic human rights--the right to peace and national freedom. In one of its first acts, the young Soviet power annulled partition treaties and stood for the right of Polish people to self-determination. This provided the most important international condition for the crowning of the Poles's toilsome efforts for national liberation with success.

"The Great October Revolution took place under the banner of internationalism and was its first complete realisation on the historic scale. It ensured cooperation among working people in spite of the barriers raised by chauvinism of reactionary forces.

"The Polish United Workers Party has been implementing these internationalist principles in all its activities--in ideological unity with the CPSU, in close cooperation with the parties of other socialist countries, in solidarity with Leninist parties active all over the world and in the increasingly intense cooperation with all forces of freedom, progress and peace."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote on the same occasion:

"The October opened the way to Poland's independence. The Polish nation waged incessantly struggles for its freedom with self-sacrifice. The October Revolution created new, favourable conditions for the liberation struggles of the Polish nation in 1918. For the second time Poland won independence thanks to the development and strength of the first country of peasants and workers after the Soviet Union's victory over the Nazis.

"The great significance of the October Revolution lies also in the fact that along with the victory of socialism came a great qualitative change in the ever existing problem of the humanity--the problem of peace and war.

"The history of the Soviet Union has proved convincingly that she inscribed the word 'peace' on her banner as the supreme principle of her foreign policy which is in the interest of her own nation and in the interest of all the nations of the world. The socialist community, of which Poland is a strong and important link, staunchly guards peace--the highest asset and the chief right of humanity".

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI CRITICIZES STATE CENSORSHIP

LD072225Y Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On Monday in Warsaw, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, for the first time since his return from the conclave in Rome, spoke in St John's Cathedral to several thousand of the faithful who gathered in neighboring churches and in the streets.

After describing the profile of the holy father, John Paul II, he said that the church in Poland has no access to mass communication media, radio and television. The only exception, the cardinal said, was the direct transmission by Polish radio and television from the Vatican of the pontifical initiation ceremony, a great joy for listeners and viewers.

The primate of Poland expressed his concern and regret at the lack of Catholic press organs, the impossibility of setting up Catholic associations by the church, and of social work, even that which is indispensable for the nation's moral life. Cardinal Wyszynski said that the Western press, particularly French and German, described the church of Poland as conservative and backward, not knowing the deep secret of our church: Prayer.

Moreover, our church has been deprived of facilities which are widely needed. In his speech, Cardinal Wyszynski criticized state censorship, quoting his own experience as example.

After my return from Rome, he said, I found a copy of my pastoral letter for charity week, which had been submitted for censorship; it looked like shreds of text full of deletions and corrections. Coming back to the subject of Pope John Paul II, the primate said there is hope that the pope will come to Poland, because he would very much like to take part in the jubilee ceremonies of St Stanislaw, bishop and martyr, which will be held in Krakow in May next year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 2-4 NOV VISIT BY FRG'S GENSCHER

Wojtaszek Speaks at Reception

AU061539Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 2 November Warsaw reception for FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher]

[Text] Cordially welcoming his guests, Minister E. Wojtaszek said that their visit provided an opportunity not only to discuss the basic issues of mutual relations and to jointly examine their future development, but also to carry out an extensive exchange of views on crucial international problems, especially those of vital interest to our states and nations with regard to the European Continent. This is even more important since, in our view, the two issues are integrally linked and are part of the extensive process of consolidating detente and peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect for the territorial-political realities of postwar Europe.

All present achievements in our mutual relations, E. Wojtaszek continued, have been possible because we laid lasting and reliable foundations for them in the form of the treaty signed in December 1970 and because of the lines and prospects worked out and agreed upon during the fruitful and mutually advantageous dialog between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and you, Herr Minister--a dialog conducted with an eye to overcoming the burdens of the past and to creating a new peaceful future and relations based on trust and neighborly principles in a Europe that is peaceful and safe.

Realizing the historical necessity of developing a new type of relations, consistent with the vital interests of our nations and all Europe, the Polish People's Republic is ready, on the basis of these principles and policies, to continue the process of normalization until our common goal is achieved. If we want to achieve this goal, we must not restrict ourselves to merely consolidating our present achievements and positive changes in our bilateral relations. Our governments and the political forces backing them have the duty to mobilize efforts to reinforce the process of normalization with increasingly new stimuli and initiatives, to eliminate any kind of equivocation and to search for solutions to remaining problems of crucial significance for expanding our mutual relations. Our experience of current implementation of the normalization process indicates that it is possible to solve a number of important problems in our relations if we follow the letter and spirit of the treaty of 7 December 1970 and if we bear the peaceful future of our states and all Europe in mind.

The need for militant activities to maintain peace and security and constantly strengthen and stimulate the process of detente in Europe and the world is a supreme issue in the present international situation. This is a goal for which there is no sensible alternative. Together with its allies--the Soviet Union and other socialist states--Poland is not withholding efforts in this regard, submitting specific proposals on disarmament and on developing real forms of extensive multilateral economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

Achieving progress in military detente is imperative to the present phase of political detente. Of great importance in this regard is achieving a Soviet-American SALT II accord as soon as possible, achieving positive results in the Vienna negotiations and halting the arms race, including a ban on new mass destruction weapons. Concrete measures to insure complete implementation of the resolutions adopted by the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament would also be of crucial significance. [paragraph continues]

Speaking of these goals and imperatives, we realize that it is necessary to counter the many remaining obstacles and dangers, as well as the growing militancy of forces opposing detente. We realize that it is necessary to eliminate the hotbeds of tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world, threatening the stability of the entire international situation.

Results of Visit Summarized

AU071503Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Wojna article: "In the Spirit of Normalization and Detente"]

[Text] THE VISIT PAID TO POLAND BY HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER, FRG DEPUTY CHANCELLOR AND FEDERAL MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAS ONE MORE ELEMENT AND AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZING RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES SINCE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATY IN DECEMBER 1970. It was such an element because the exchanges of views and the talks at such a high level--the guest of our Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek was received by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz--are by themselves an important incentive for progress in various matters and allow both sides to more fully comprehend the motives of their mutual positions.

At the same time, the visit illustrated the normalization process, which was attested to by its climate and by its results, listed in the communique. Polish-West German relations have entered a stage that produces no sensational happenings during such a visit, which also represents a crucial measure of normalization. Besides, as the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU commented, sensations were not expected.

This does not mean that these relations are stagnating. Noting crucial progress in our relations--there is no doubt that the past 8 years have been the best period in relations between our two states--the two sides also expressed their concordant resolve to continue along this road and to search in this spirit for solutions to remaining problems. In other words, the normalization process has not yet been completed. Relations between our two states are still far from the stage that is described as "normal," and "normal" is what "normalization" is all about. THIS TASK CAN BE IMPLEMENTED MORE COMPLETELY AND RAPIDLY IF THE CLEAR AND PRECISE CONTENTS OF OUR TREATY, WHICH IS THE CORNERSTONE OF THIS NORMALIZATION, ARE MORE COMPLETELY AND RAPIDLY REFLECTED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE POLITICAL LIVES OF OUR COUNTRIES, IN THEIR LEGAL SYSTEMS, IN THE MENTALITY OF ALL UNITS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AS WELL AS IN SCHOOLS AND IN SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE.

ECONOMIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF THIS PROCESS. As is known, Poland's adverse balance of payments is a brake on these exchanges. The fact that during their talks the two sides agreed that it is desirable to intensify efforts to further increase and, at the same time, to balance mutual trade is, by itself, an important result of Minister H.D. Genscher's visit.

All these and other questions were discussed against the extensive background of international affairs, and this was no accident. Polish-FRG relations play a key role in determining the direction of the situation in Europe and are to an extent a barometer of this situation. AS OUR TWO COUNTRIES PAVED THE ROAD TO THE CSCE BY SIGNING THE 1970 TREATY, IN WHICH THE FRG RECOGNIZED THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE POLISH ODRA-NYSA BORDER, SO NOW THE WAY IN WHICH PROBLEMS POSED BY NORMALIZATION ARE SOLVED ATTESTS TO THE DETERMINATION TO HAVE THE CSCE FINAL ACT DECISIONS FULLY IMPLEMENTED.

THE POLISH-WEST GERMAN TALKS DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION--AS IS NATURAL--TO PROBLEMS SUCH AS DISARMAMENT, SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. Our two states attach "supreme importance" to a favorable conclusion of Soviet-U.S. SALT talks.

The final communique thus describes this part of the talks: THE TWO SIDES REAFFIRMED THE NEED TO UNCEASINGLY CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY THE PROCESS OF DETENTE AND TO IMPART TO IT A PROGRESSIVE AND LASTING CHARACTER.

In the person of the FRG federal minister of foreign affairs Poland also hosted the chairman of the FDP, that is, a partner of the government coalition in Bonn with which we have been conducting a constructive dialog since 1969--since the moment when the SPD/FDP coalition government took over in Bonn. The fact that our guest paid a visit to the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Auschwitz (I would use this name...) and laid a wreath there has been duly evaluated by Polish opinion.

While Minister H.D. Genscher was visiting us, we did not close our ears to what the spokesmen for the CDU right wing had to say. Their statements were meant to hinder the progressive process of normalization. We cannot help noticing this.

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK'S BRITISH VISIT

Dinner Speeches Noted

LD071048Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, 6 Nov, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, now on an official visit to Britain, had a meeting with his British opposite number David Owen. The two ministers exchanged views on a wide range of international questions. Attention was focused on subjects of detente and security in Europe. The sides stated that both countries take interest in consolidating the processes of detente and grant support to international efforts serving this cause. Emphasis was put on the significance of disarmament steps for consolidation of peace in Europe and all over the world. The two ministers presented their governments' stances concerning other international issues of significance for world peace.

Minister Wojtaszek also met British Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell with whom he discussed development of economic relations between Britain and Poland. Minister Wojtaszek stressed that accelerating the pace of her economic development, Poland strives to considerably increase trade exchange with abroad. Traditionally, Britain has been Poland's important economic partner. Poland takes interest in further development of economic cooperation between the two countries, with respect for their needs and interests. The meeting was attended by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Stanislaw Dlugosz.

The Polish foreign minister was entertained by the British Government to a dinner at Lancaster House. During the dinner Minister Owen made a speech in which he refered to the 60th anniversary of Poland regaining independence. He said that Britain had welcomed this fact with satisfaction. The will to maintain the country's independence had been put to a hard test during World War Two, said Minister Owen and stated that the British remember that 250,000 Polish soldiers fought against the Nazis within the British forces.

Minister Owen said that Polish-British relations have not only a rich past but a prosperious future. He referred to Edward Gierek's description of the CSCE Final Act as the magna carta of peace in Europe, and expressed hope that future generations would be able to say it was an important point of departure towards lasting detente and peace in the European Continent.

Minister Wojtaszek stated that active contribution to the cause of consolidation and dynamization of the process of detente in Europe and in the world is, at present, an issue of particular significance. Poland takes active part in all ventures which contribute to the consolidation of detente, security and cooperation. Hence Poland's activeness in the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and other disarmament negotiations as well as efforts to normalize relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Minister Wojtaszek recalled the draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace submitted in the U.N. by Poland.

Minister Wojtaszek said that good bilateral relations between various countries will consolidate the process of detente. Poland and countries of the socialist community streamline their actions in that direction. He stressed the importance Poland attached to the international division of labour, including economic contacts with Britain.

Poland wants to further develop these contacts, as well as cooperation in the sphere of culture and science which already have their years old traditions said Polish foreign minister.

Minister Wojtaszek laid a wreath at the tomb of an unknown soldier in the Westminster Abbey.

Communique Issued

LD072210Y Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

["Minister Wojtaszek Winds Up Visit in Britain"--PAP headline]

[Text] London, 7 Nov, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek ended his official visit to Britain today. On the last day of the visit he was received by Premier James Callaghan who expressed his satisfaction with the development of British-Polish relations and [few words indistinct] to further tighten cooperation beneficial for both sides. [Few words indistinct] exchanged on the East-West and Polish-British relations. During the talks present were British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Stanislaw Dlugosz.

Minister Wojtaszek was also received by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

Ministers Wojtaszek and Owen signed a convention on cooperation in culture, education and science.

A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Polish minister's visit to Britain says that the talks which were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, gave opportunity for thorough exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations and on current international questions.

The communique went on to say: The foreign ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their governments to continue to develop their relations on the basis of the declaration on the development of friendly relations between Britain and Poland signed in Warsaw on 15 July 1975. They welcomed the development of political relations and endorsed the importance of economic, industrial and scientific, technological cooperation between the two countries.

The two ministers, says the communique, confirmed the determination of both their governments to strengthen the detente process and stressed the importance of creating greater confidence in the military field between East and West.

They emphasized in this context the particular significance of the talks on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe.

The two ministers emphasised the concrete and positive efforts in the field of arms control and disarmament.

They expressed their hope for the early achievement of a further strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union and a successful outcome to the comprehensive test ban negotiations between the U.S., the USSR and Britain. They stressed particularly their interest in containing the spread of nuclear explosives technology.

The two ministers confirmed the significance they attach to the Final Act of the CSCE as a means of developing detente and promoting better relations in Europe.

Both sides agreed that the talks were extremely useful and contributed to the development of British-Polish relations.

Mr Wojtaszdk invited Dr Owen to pay an official visit to Poland. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

PZPR. ZSL IN CIECHANOW DISCUSS AGRICULTURE, FOOD PRODUCTION

AU061534Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Self-Government Groups' Participation in Agricultural Development--Joint Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and the ZSL Voivodship Committee in Ciechanow"]

[Text] THE 3 NOVEMBER JOINT PLENUM OF THE PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE AND THE ZSL VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE IN CIECHANOW DISCUSSED THE TASK OF STIMULATING THE ACTIVITIES OF RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN CIECHANOW VOIVODSHIP.

The plenum was attended by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski and by Roman Malinowski, ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium member and Supreme Committee secretary.

Despite difficult weather conditions, Ciechanow agriculture has increased the number of breeding animals and farm produce deliveries for the state in the past 2 years. Other positive changes in the structure of farms include the increase in arable area cultivated by state farms, the establishment of up to 20 new producer cooperatives, and the commitment of almost 5,000 peasant farms to specialized farm production. However, the plenum, which was chaired by committee first secretary Zdzislaw Lucinski, stressed that large reserves are still available to Ciechanow farmers, as attested to by disproportions in production results achieved by the farms that enjoy the same production conditions.

AS THE PLENUM STRESSED, RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS HAVE AN ENORMOUS ROLE TO PLAY IN EXPLOITING AND FREEING THESE RESERVES AND THUS IN INTENSIFYING ANIMAL BREEDING AND PLANT PRODUCTION.

The plenum stressed the need to stimulate the basic and the most universal form of cooperative self-government groups--the all-rural meetings of members.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER ARRIVES ON 8 NOV

AU081004 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0935 GMT on 8 November 1978 begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni International Airport on the arrival of Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Mrs Herma Kirchschaleger on a state visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. According to the announcer, the high-ranking Austrian guests are cordially welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu. The announcer states that President Kirchschlaeger is accompanied by Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of commerce, trade and industry; and Dr Alfred Weis, cabinet director.

The two presidents review the honor guard, then the national anthems of the two countries are played. According to the announcer, the Romanian officials at the airport are then introduced to President Kirchschlaeger.

The two presidents are then reported to watch the march-past of the honor guard. The announcer states that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu, Rodolf Kirchschaleger and Mrs Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Herma Kirchschaleger leave the airport. The live relay ends at 0950 GMT.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GHANAIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU081140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Mr Abbey, commissioner for economic planning of Ghana, who is in our country to attend the first session of the joint Romanian-Ghanaian commission on economic and technical cooperation. The guest expressed thanks for being received and extended a message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the head of the Ghanaian state, which expresses the desire to intensify Romanina-Ghanaian relations of friendship.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, conveyed cordial greetings to the head of the Ghanaian state, together with best wishes.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the positive evolution of Romanian-Ghanaian relations and stressed the role and particular importance of summit talks between the two countries, and of the understandings concluded during these talks for promoting and expanding relations of cooperation between Romania and Ghana.

In this context the two sides stressed the need to act to implement existing agreements and to identify new ways and means of promoting bilateral cooperation, both in the field of trade and economic exchange and in that of scientific-technical cooperation, to benefit the two peoples, the cause of understanding and peace throughout the world. Within this framework the two sides emphasized the role and importance of the current session held by the joint commission to work out tangible ways and means of bilateral cooperation in such fields as are of interest to the economies of the two countries, and of intensifying mutually advantageous all-round cooperation.

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER

Official Talks End

AU0711124Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Official talks ended in Bucharest today between Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and FRELIMO Central Committee secretary.

The talks, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, stressed existing possibilities for developing Romanian-Mozambique relations and the desire to act to intensify cooperation at the political, economic, scientifical-cultural and other levels to the benefit of both countries and peoples and of the cause of progress and international cooperation.

Pana Receives Chissano

AU0711444Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, minister of labor and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Romanian-Mozambique governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, today received Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee. The two sides discussed aspects of bilateral economic cooperation, especially concerning the activities of the joint commission.

Minister Departs

AU0720411Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Nov, AGERPRES--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Bucharest on November 7, after having paid an official visit to Romania.

CEAUSESCU, MUGABE HOLD TALKS IN BUCHAREST 6 NOV

AU0708344Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 6, the RCP general secretary and the president of the ZANU exchanged views on the relations between the two political organizations. Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe expressed the common wish to expand and strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and ZANU.

During the interview, the ZANU president spoke about the struggle of the Zimbabwe people, on a political and diplomatic plane, military as well, for attaining its aspirations after liberty and independence. He thanked Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people for their steady support to the just fight of the Zimbabwe people.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the militant, active solidarity of the Romanian party and people with the righteous fight of the Zimbabwe people, of all peoples in South Africa for self-dependent development, for abolishing racialism, imperialism, colonialism and for eliminating their vestiges from the African Continent. The RCP general secretary said that, in the opinion of the Romanian Communist Party, it is imperative that, under the present circumstances, close unity of action should be achieved both on a national and on an African plane. This--he opined--has special importance for the victory of the African peoples' fight for winning and consolidating independence, for economic and social development, for progress and welfare.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the need to support the struggle of the Zimbabwe people, of all oppressed African peoples for liberty and independence, for ordering their life and for choosing their development path in harmony with their will and interests. Likewise, stress was laid on the necessity for peaceful, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues on the African Continent, without any outside immixture. Nicolae Ceausescu requested that warm greetings be conveyed to the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union, to all the fighters of the Zimbabwe people, as well as wishes of full success in their struggle for winning liberty and independence, against racial discrimination.

Robert Mugabe is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at head of a ZANU delegation, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP

Mugabe, Delegation Depart

AU081300Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 7, the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union--ZANU--led by the president of the union, Robert Mugabe, left Bucharest. The delegation that paid a visit of friendship to Romania, starting November 1, at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, had meetings at the C.C. of the R.C.P., at the General Trade Union Confederation, the Stefan Gheorgheiu Academy, the National Women's Council, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, and toured economic and sociocultural units.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH BURUNDI ENDS SESSION, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU081006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0848 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bujumbura, 8 Nov, AGERPRES--The fifth session of the joint Romanian-Burundi governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation concluded on November 7, in Bujumbura. They examined the stage of bilateral economic relations and agreed on concrete measures to further develop and diversify the trade exchanges and the cooperation in geology, mining, industry, power engineering, farming, transportation and other domains. The sides noted with satisfaction the fruitful results recorded in the carrying through of the programme of activity of the joint society Somiburom in mining and industry, and of the Agriburom society in farming. At the conclusion of the session, heads of the two delegations, Gheorghe Dobra, first deputy minister of mining, and Gasparo Karenzo, minister of geology of Burundi, signed a protocol.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU031105Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow on 30 October on technical and scientific cooperation in 1979 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Romanian Academy of Agriculture and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR, as well as an aide-memoire on cooperation in 1981-85. The documents envisage intensified reciprocal exchange of scientific-technical material, of seeds and genetical material and visits for an exchange of experience.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF JOINT POWER PLANT

AU051919Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 5 Nov, AGERPRES--The hydropower station of Stinca-Costesti on the River Prut, jointly built by Romania and the Soviet Union, was inaugurated on Sunday, November 5.

A meeting of the Romanian-Soviet friendship was held on the crest of the dam, corresponding to the localities of Stinca and Costesti on the two banks of the Prut, to mark the completion of the operations and the commissioning of the complex.

For Romania, the festivities were attended by Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first secretary of the Jassy County Committee of the R.C.P., Trandafir Cocirla, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of electric power, Florin Iorgulescu, chairman of the National Water Council.

For the Soviet Union, present were Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, member of the C.C. of the CPSU, first secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Moldavian S.S.R., P.S. Nepporozhniy, member of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., minister of electric power development and electrification of the U.S.S.R., Polat Zade, deputy minister of land reclamation and water conservancy of the U.S.S.R.

The meeting was opened by Haralambie Alexa, first secretary of the Botosani County Committee of the R.C.P., chairman of the county People's Council, and by Ivan Kirilovich Urzica, first secretary of the Riscani District party committee, who, greeting those present, pointed to the significance of the Stinca-Costesti hydropower complex, eloquent illustration of the Romanian-Soviet friendship, of the development of the relations of many-sided collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

Next to speak was I.I. Bodyul who conveyed warm congratulations to the participants in the building of this important objective on behalf of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. and of the government of the U.S.S.R. The Costesti-Stinca hydropower complex, he said, allows for the successful solving of the multiple problems nature poses us. The damming of the Prut, frontier river, and the capitalization of its potential will bear positively on the progress of a large terrritory on both banks.

Stressing that the building of this objective [words indistinct] of work and friendship, I.I. Bodyul expressed his conviction that this fruit of the brotherhood of the two countries will serve the porsperity of the Soviet and Romanian people.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY USES

LD032350Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2011 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] United Nations, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--Taking the floor within the debates of the UN General Assembly on the annual report of activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Romania's permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, stressed that Romania, a socialist developing country, determined to use the nuclear energy for the carrying through of her programmes of economic and social development, speaks up for securing conditions for all countries to benefit of the peak technologies in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In Romania's conception, the speaker went on, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is an inalienable right of all countries.

The Romanian delegation, he said, declares for the convening of an international conference under (?UN aegis), for the promotion of inter-state cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Such a conference would have also adopt measures of a nature to secure the broad transfer of nuclear technology and to institute a preferential regime for the developing countries in their commercial, technical and scientific relations in the nuclear domain.

UN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

AU041409Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 4 Nov, AGERPRES--The contribution made by Romania to helping the Palestinian refugees by aids given on bilateral bases to the Arab countries sheltering them was brought to the fore in the special political committee of the U.N. General Assembly that debates the report of the general commissioner of the U.N. office for Palestinian refugees. In his address, Romanian representative C. Georgescu mentioned that, within the U.N. and other international bodies, Romania spoke up for the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Only in this way can a just and radical solution be given to the problem now debated by the special political committee. A just and lasting solution of the Palestinian problem must also be an essential part of the accord on the Middle East conflict.

Expressing the Romanian delegation's anxiety over the decision of the Israeli Government to send further Israeli citizens to the settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River, the speaker said that these measures, contrary to the principles and rules of the international law, to the U.N. resolutions and the demands of establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East are of nature to bring about other complications, to raise new barriers in the way of politically solutioning the conflict in the region.

The speaker said in conclusion that now it is more necessary than ever before to intensify efforts from promoting a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problems, securing all peoples in the region the possibility of concentrating their efforts and energy to free development, to economic and social progress.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN CONSULAR CONVENTION--Algeria, 1 Nov, AGERPRES--The consular convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Algerian Democratic People's Republic was signed in Algiers. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU]

BORBA MARKS OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU071555Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1020 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

["'Creative Continuity of the October Revolution'"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--"No single event in the past has been so decisive for all mankind as the Great October Socialist Revolution. It not only radically changed social relations in the country where it broke out and victoriously advanced, but it also marked a new epoch in development of human society, the epoch of socialism meaning a complete negation of the old, outlived system of government based on the exploitation of man by man. It opened to the world's oppressed and exploited entirely new and previously unknown roads," the Belgrade daily newspaper BORBA says in its article entitled "Creative Continuity of the October Revolution."

"In our country, too, the October Revolution evoked a powerful response in the hearts of the workers class and the working peasantry, inspiring their revolutionary struggle for national equality, agrarian reform and a democratic system. This is why the Yugoslav workers class extended its comprehensive moral and political support to the Russian workers and peasants and to the young Soviet republic. A large number of Yugoslavs fought in the ranks of the Red Army, defending the achievements of the October Revolution. From the moment of its formation, the Yugoslav party adopted Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical and practical basis of its revolutionary activity and consistently struggled, under specific Yugoslav conditions, to implement the ideas and legacies of the Leninist October. This struggle was especially deepened creatively from the moment Comrade Tito assumed leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party. "Our party incorporated the revolutionary spirit and meaning of Leninist ideas and legacies into the strategy of its struggle and creatively realized them in our revolution, the armed part of which began immediately following the invasion of the USSR by the Hitlerite hordes.

"The national liberation struggle of our peoples and nationalities contributed concretely to the cause of defending the ideas of the October Revolution and of preserving their revolutionary continuity and their creative revolutionary implementation in our own socialist revolution," the newspaper BORBA says.

"The question of capturing political power and changing social relations, relations within society, in favor of the long-term interests of workers and all working classes also appeared as the main question in the Yugoslav national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, similar to its appearance in the Paris Commune and the Leninist Soviets. The formation and work of the organs of people's authority, from the very beginning of the armed uprising of the Yugoslav peoples, was in principle precisely a question of a form of socialist democracy of the Leninist soviets' type though naturally with many specific characterittics. By their class essence and manner of activity, by their democratic openness and breadth and by their ties with the popular masses guided by their antifascist feelings and directed by the Yugoslav Communist Party, the national liberation committees reflected the achieved level of understanding and perception of the Paris Commune's and the Leninist Soviets' experience, of the Yugoslav Marxist thinking and theory and the specific conditions of the national liberation war.

"Creatively implementing and further developing Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of the October Revolution, the Yugoslav socialist revolution, with its self-managing and democratic essence, happily united our peoples' social and national aspirations, enabled the working people to take the means of production into their own hands, insured the working people's decisive influence in the formation and orientation of the new authority's democratic organs, and created and insured a complete brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and, on this basis, of the Yugoslav socialist community.

"Lenin perceived the workers' government and the workers' democracy, in other words, the soviets, as a form of self-management, under the concrete historical conditions of that time, as the only realistic framework for a decisive influence of the working people and citizens in social decisionmaking. The positions of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the role of the state, the party and the workers class represented the starting point in developing the concept and practice of socialist self-management of Yugoslav society. The Yugoslav socialist revolution not only confirmed Lenin's main concept of workers' government and democracy but also strengthened it and creatively enriched and deepened it through different forms of socialist self-management and democracy. It proceeded from the premise that the workers class represents the basic subjective factor in creating and reproducing socialist production relations and that, therefore, liberation of the workers class must be its own achievement," BORBA says.

"The ideological and class essence of the delegate system, as an expression of the way in which Marx understood the dictatorship of the proletariat, in other words, 'of the workers class organized as a state,' and as an expression of a more complete realization of the revolutionary practice of the Paris Commune and the Leninist Soviets has been creatively carried out in the Yugoslav socialist revolution and consistently implemented in our society as a form of organization of the workers class and all working people and citizens, both for the purpose of fulfilling the function of authority and for the purpose of management of social affairs. The working man has become the main factor and the backbone of the entire system of socialist democracy of self-management. By this very fact, conditions have been created for that process which Marx, Engels and Lenin called 'the withering away of the state.'

"Proceeding from the revolutionary spirit of the October Revolution and the Leninist interpretation of peaceful coexistence, as well as from Yugoslav revolutionary thinking and practice, the League of Communists has understood that under current, contemporary conditions, struggle for peace is simultaneously and especially a struggle for socialism, which has begun to be built in a large number of countries--under very different social, economic, political, cultural and other conditions. In the struggle for peace in the world, the nonalined movement has strongly asserted the principles of equal rights, sovereign equality and territorial integrity, of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, of renunciation of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of constructive agreements and peaceful settlement of disputes in accord with UN aims and principles.

"The principles of respect for equality of rights in dialog and cooperation, of noninterference in internal affairs and of respect for differences in roads of realizing progressive social transformations and socialism have also asserted themselves in the international workers movement," BORBA says.

"Recalling on this occasion the revolutionary spirit of the October Revolution and its revolutionary continuity, we also recall the heroic struggle of Russian workers and peasants who, under Lenin's leadership, for the first time in history paved the road to socialism, making enormous sacrifices not only for the benefit of their own future but also for a better future for all of mankind," the newspaper BORBA concludes.

DOLANC HOLDS TALKS WITH GEORGES MARCHAIS IN PARIS

LD071808Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris--Talks began in Paris this morning between Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee secretary, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF].

Vlado Janzic, executive secretary in the LCY Presidium, and Budimir Babovic, adviser in the Presidium International Department, are taking part on behalf of Yugoslavia, and on the French side Politburo member Maxime Gremetz and Patrick le Mahec, adviser in the PCF's Foreign Political Department, are participating in the talks. The meeting between Stane Dolanc and Georges Marchais was very cordial. Stane Dolanc conveyed to Georges Marchais President Tito's greetings and the latter's invitation for Marchais to visit Yugoslavia, which the PCF secretary general accepted with pleasure.

At the outset of the talks, both sides expressed their pleasure with the fact that this meeting was taking place. They noted that many of the two parties' stand on international affairs were close or identical, but they also noted that the present extent of cooperation did not adequately express this closeness. Thus both sides expressed the hope that Stane Dolanc's visit would serve to encourage fuller working cooperation between the two parties. Both sides also pointed out that their relations could develop more rapidly and more fully.

During this morning's talks, Georges Marchais and Stane Dolanc explained the current situation within their respective countries. Marchais also spoke of the PCF's preparations for its 23d congress and expressed his conviction that, in the meantime, the party would continue to gain strength. Stane Dolanc described current socioeconomic developments in Yugoslavia, development of the self-management system and the LC tasks in the wake of the 11th congress.

The Dolanc-Marchais talks, being held at the PCF Central Committee headquarters continued in the afternoon with an exchange of views on the international situation and on events in the workers movement.

L'HUMANITE, the PCF organ, today carried a frontpage photograph of the cordial welcome extended to Stane Dolanc at Orly Airport.

Talks Continue

LD072245Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2102 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris--This afternoon in Paris, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], continued their discussion of the international situation and the state of the international workers movement.

Relations in Europe and in the Mediterranean were reviewed, as were problems of international detente. In this connection, stress was laid on the need for wholehearted support for the process of international detente. At the same time, the nonalined countries' role in establishing better international relations was stressed, and all attempts to break up the nonalined movement were condemned.

Both sides pointed to the growth of forces of peace and progress in the world. The talks also encompassed international economic problems, in which connection proximity of views was expressed on the need to create a new international economic order.

During a review of relations in the international communist movement, the principles of the Berlin conference were affirmed. Georges Marchais expounded his party's view of "Eurocommunism," and Stane Dolanc told Marchais about the LCY's international activity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF VISIT BY SWAPO'S NUJOMA

NUJOMA ISSUES STATEMENT

LD072140Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov, TANJUG--In a statement to TANJUG shortly before his departure from Belgrade, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma condemned attempts at imposing neo-colonial regime on Namibia. Such regime would secure the prolongation of foreign exploitation of the country's natural resources and would prevent the Namibian people from overcoming misery, sickness and ignorance. SWAPO will resist such tendencies through reinforced armed struggle, Nujoma said.

The SWAPO president expressed gratitude to the [illegible], above all the United Nations, for the support extended to [illegible] liberation struggle against the illegal occupation by the South [illegible]

Sam Nujoma highly commended Yugoslavia's [illegible], manifest in the activity also of the UN Council for [illegible] member. He added that the nonaligned countries, [illegible], will extend still greater material assistance to this [illegible] the independence of Namibia.

SWAPO Information [illegible]

LD072141Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov, TANJUG--In the closing talks here today between a Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation and a SWAPO delegation headed by President Sam Nujoma, it was agreed for a SWAPO information centre to be soon opened in Belgrade. The two delegations also considered the further development of cooperation between these two organizations.

The Yugoslav delegation to the talks was headed by Secretariat member of the Socialist Alliance Presidency Aleksandar Bakocevic.

Received by Hodza

LD072142Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov, TANJUG--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia member Fadil Hodza today received president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia.

During the meeting, Nujoma informed Hodza about the situation in southern Africa, expecially the Namibian people's struggle for liberation.

Nujoma expressed sincere gratitude of the Central Committee of SWAPO and the people of Namibia to President Tito, the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the government and the peoples of Yugoslavia for the all-round assistance and support they ceaselessly extend to the freedom struggle of the people of South-West Africa. He asked Hodza to convey to President Tito and the Yugoslav leadership the greetings and best wishes from the Central Committee of SWAPO and all fighters for the liberation of Namibia.

Hodza underlined Yugoslavia's readiness to continue extending full moral, political and material support and assistance to the just struggle of the people of Namibia.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD071820Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), led by President Sam Nujoma, which has been staying in our country at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, left Belgrade today. At Belgrade airport, Sam Nujoma and the SWAPO delegation members were seen off by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD071750Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano arrived together with Pascoal Zandamela, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee; Fernando Honwana, special adviser in the office of the President; Hipolito Patricio, department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other personalities. At Belgrade airport, the distinguished guest was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs Ignac Golob and Dragomir Petrovic; Dusan Marinkovic, head of department in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others.

Talks With Vrhovec Begin

LD072240Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 7 Nov 78

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, this evening held exhaustive and cordial talks with the participation of their colleagues. They discussed the situation in southern Africa, the nonalined countries' activities and opportunities for furthering relations between the two friendly nonalined countries.

Josip Vrhovec and Joaquim Alberto Chissano examined the current situation in the south of the African Continent, particularly in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Great anxiety was expressed at new attempts by the racist regimes to avoid, with the aid of imperialist forces, the decisions adopted by the United Nations and the authentic representatives of the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe--SWAPO and the Patriotic Front--and, by means of various maneuvers, to preserve their interests in this area.

Attempts to weaken the unity of the frontline African countries were condemned. The two ministers laid special emphasis on the need to consolidate the unity of liberation movements in Africa and of the frontline states, as an essential prerequisite for strengthening the armed struggle.

Great attention was devoted to preparations for the nonalined ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, whose task it is to contribute to the uniform approach to and(?support)) by all nonalined countries for the peoples of southern Africa in their just struggle against racism and colonialism. It was said that this meeting will make an important contribution to preparations for the forthcoming summit of the nonalined countries next year in Havana.

A positive assessment was given to the development to date of SFRY-Mozambique relations, which are based on friendship established during the course of the liberation struggle waged by the people of Mozambique under the leadership of the FRELIMO movement, to which the SFRY profferred all-round support and aid. It was stated that there exist favorable opportunities and readiness to develop cooperation in a more all-round way in individual spheres, particularly in the economic sphere.

The Mozambique delegation pointed to the need for further cooperation in agriculture, industry, construction engineering and health. Stress was laid on the importance of international cooperation particularly within the framework of the nonalined countries' activity. The two sides also informed one another of the current development of Mozambique and Yugoslavia respectively.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, which characterizes relations between the two socialist and nonalined countries. It is expected that the talks between the two ministers will continue tomorrow.

Taking part in the talks were Dragomir Petrovic and Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs; and on the Mozambique side Pascual Zandamela, member of FRELIMO Central Committee, and Fernando Honwana, special adviser in the office of the president.

VISITS OF AFRICAN MINISTERS, LIBERATION LEADERS REVIEWED

AU072036Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister, arrived on 2-day official and friendly visit to our country today. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, has arrived in Belgrade from Zagreb, where he held talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Sam Nujoma, president of the Namibian Liberation movement SWAPO, has left our country after a 3-day visit. Here is a talk by Branko Rabrenovic about these visits:

It is unusual that in a single day, even within half an hour, three prominent personalities from countries which are friendly to us are to be found at the Belgrade airport in Surcin. This can only be assessed as obvious proof that Yugoslav diplomatic and political activity is very intensive and proof of our quests' desire to learn and observe on the spot, through talks and meetings, the views of the country which plays an exceptionally important role in the nonalined movement and the world in general.

While we are reporting this, talks are being held between Mozambique Foreign Minister Chissano and his host Josip Vrhovec. It is not difficult to imagine that, in view of the fact that Yugoslavia and Mozambique are members of the nonalined movement and, at the same time, of its Coordinating Bureau, that central attention in the talks is being paid--and we have also learned this--to the most important international problems, particularly the nonalined countries' activity between two summit meetings and before the Coordination Bureau meetings in Maputo and Colombo and, naturally, before the summit conference in Havana.

Identical topics were also discussed in talks between Vrhovec and Hameed in Zagreb yesterday, while today, the Sri Lanka minister is holding talks with Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, on bilateral cooperation.

Both of these visits are passing under a sign of friendship and we can expect from them the opening of new possibilities for cooperation among the nonalined countries, particularly between Yugoslavia and Mozambique and Sri lanka.

Tonight Josip Vehovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will give a dinner in honor of the Mozambique minister at which it is expected that toasts will be proposed.

The 3-day visit of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma to our country also falls within the context of Yugoslavia's activity. Sam Nujoma left Yugoslavia today. He expressed gratitude to the international community for support extended to the Namibian people in its national liberation struggle. He particularly stressed the Yugoslav assistance to Namibia's just cause, stressing that our country had helped SWAPO to recently become a full member of the nonalined movement.

In conclusion, to this exceptional diplomatic activity by our country add tomorrow's visit--which was really planned for today--of Robert Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patroitic Front.

It is expected that in the talks Mugabe will inform his Yugoslav partners of the situation on the fronts in southern Africa, particularly of his country's struggle. It is also expected that the Anglo-American plan for solving the Rhodesian problem and the attitude of the frontline states will be discussed.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS NAMIBIA, UGANDA-TANZANIA CONFLICT

AU071917Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report on press conference held by Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade on 2 November]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 November--Replying to a question on Yugoslavia's views on current events in connection with Namibia, Kalezic said:

"Yugoslavia follows with great attention and concern the latest development of the situation in Namibia. The behavior of the Republic of South Africa clearly shows that it does not want a solution reached through agreement, which would result in its immediate withdrawal from this international [as published] territory and which would enable the Namibian people to realize their right to self-determination.

"In its negotiations with five Western countries, the Pretoria government is striving to circumvent any solution that would imply true independence for Namibia. The solution it wants for Namibia is an extension of the occupation of Namibia by other means--through a so-called internal solution. For this reason, it strives by all means to prevent SWAPO from participating in the free elections which should be held in Namibia under UN control in accordance with the provisions of the five Western countries' plan.

"This aggressive policy and intention of the Republic of South Africa are clear, particularly considering the fact that SWAPO has accepted the Western plan, in the interest of a peaceful settlement.

"Because of all this, as well as because of the obvious threat to peace in Africa and beyond it posed by the racist regime's policy, the United Nations, which is responsible for Namibia under international law, must take effective measures of pressure against the Republic of South Africa.

"Those countries which initiated negotiations with the Republic of South Africa, as their important economic partner, have a great responsiblity for further development of the situation in Namibia and, beyond it, in southern Africa. We expect that they will exert such pressure on the Republic of South Africa as is required to at least insure implementation of the plan for a final solution of the Namibia problem adopted by the UN Security Council."

We Shall Continue T. Support SWAPO

"Yugoslavia's view on solving the Namibia problem is well known. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, extensively outlined the Yugoslav position on this important question during the discussion at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. We shall support any peaceful solution which will enable the Namibian people--under UN control--to exercise their full right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. At the same time, together with others, we shall continue to assist the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and support SWAPO, which has been recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and which was accepted as a full-fledged member of the nonalined movement at the recent ministerial in New York."

Answering the question "How do you view the armed conflict between Uganda and Tanzania and, in your opinion, can the mediation and good will of the Organization of African Unity and of the nonalined countries be taken into consideration at the present time?" Ambassador Kalezic said: "Apart from agency news reports, we have no precise information on this conflict. In accordance with the well-known views of principle, Yugoslavia advocates a peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts, especially between friendly nonalined countries. We welcome any action that would lead to this goal."

SUNDIC TERMS VIETNAMESE-SOVIET ACCORD 'RESPONSE TO CHINA'

LD072318Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In our foreign policy commentary, you will hear what can be expected in view of the signing of a Soviet-Vietnamese agreement on friendship and cooperation. Milika Sundic comments:

The agreement signed a few days ago in the Kremlin by the highest-ranking leaders of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam alters virtually nothing in existing relations between the two countries except that, as it includes a clause stating that the agreement shall be valid for 25 years, it ratifies these relations legally with regard to alliance obligations. It cannot be said that Vietnam has entered the Warsaw Pact, at least not formally, but there is no doubt whatever that it has drawn a lot closer to it after its acceptance as a full CEMA member. For the Soviet Union is the leading force of the Warsaw Pact, and its obligations in the agreement on friendship and cooperation with Vietnam are essentially the same as those which it has with Warsaw Pact member-countries. It is, of course, not stated that these are the obligations of the whole alliance toward Vietnam or of Vietnam toward the Warsaw Pact as a whole, but the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement is hardly likely to come up against opposition from any of the Warsaw Pact countries. True, the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement was not signed to strengthen the Warsaw Pact, nor even to include Vietnam in its ranks indirectly. It is primarily a response to China, that is, support to Vietnam in its dispute with China, and, it could be said, Vietnam's support for the Soviet Union against China. After all, what the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders said in their toasts regarding Chinese policy and the Chinese leadership leaves no doubt about what was intended in signing the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement.

The question is, however, whether this is really the right way to lesson tension in relations between Vietnam and China on the one side, and the Soviet Union and China on the other. To judge by all events it is not, for such a confrontation between socialist countries, regardless of differences dividing them, leads to nothing. We are not, of course, hereby questioning the right of Vietnam and the Soviet Union to regulate their mutual relations in a manner which suits them, but as far as the basic orientations of the two countries' agreement signed are concerned, it is hard to believe that anything will change for the bet er in Vietnam's and the Soviet Union's relations with China. On the contrary, new complications are to be feared. The situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border deteriorates every day, nor are relations between the Soviet Union and China any better, except that there are no border incidents. It would be truly catastrophic if nothing were done to prevent the worst, that is, if any of the clauses in the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement were abused. Only enemies of peace and socialism could wish such a thing.

International public opinion, it is true, is not aware of what any of these countries has failed to do for the situation to have developed in such a way--this cannot even be discovered from the unverified accusations and counteraccusations. It is, for this reason, not a good idea to take sides, for such approaches only incite confrontation. However, if it is unknown as to who has failed to do what, it is quite certain that bad moves, regardless of who makes them, are prevalent. It is hard to be reconciled to the fact that it could not be otherwise. Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union are socialist countries, and this obliges them to conduct themselves in a socialist way in their mutual relations, both for their own sakes and for others. All genuine opportunities have not, apparently, been exhausted, at least not as much as those which have led to the present relations. It is not enough to hope that the worst can be avoided, but apart from clashes, the world is for the moment left with nothing else.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM SETS AGENDAS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

LD072137Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today, the SFRY Assembly Presidium, chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, discussed the forthcoming sessions of the Assembly chambers and their draft programs for next year, tasks until 1982 and other questions within the Presidium's responsibility.

It was agreed that the Federal Chamber will meet on 27 November and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on 5 December. It was also agreed that the 35th anniversary of the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] will be marked by a special session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly on 28 November in Belgrade, at which Dragoslav Markovic, Assembly president, will speak on the importance of this historic date. At the session of the Federal Chamber on 27 November, the delegates will, among other things, consider the draft budget of the federation for next year, the proposed basis on which to adopt changes and addenda to the federal budget for this year, a proposal to adopt a law on the register of the insured and recipients of pensions, a repo t on the situation in emergency medical aid and several other reports and questions.

At its December session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will consider implementation of the policy of more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in 1976-1977, with reference to implementation of this policy in 1978 and to the report on implementation of laws designed to encourage faster development and policy fulfillment of the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the previous 2 years; it will also consider the report on implementation of the law on the monetary system and the decision on adoption of the next medium-term plan.

At the session, the Presidium approved reports on visits made by the European Parliament delegation to our country and by the delegation of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber to France and determined the composition of the SFRY Assembly delegation, which will visit Hungary under the leadership of Dragoslav Markovic, SFRY Assembly president.

CONFERENCE OF YUGOSLAV RESERVE OFFICERS OPENS 7 NOV

LD072318Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The constituent conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Reserve Officers [SRVSJ] opened in Belgrade toda,. The delegates and guests from all parts of our country were greeted by Hamdija Omanovic, acting president of the federal board of the SRVSJ.

A message from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to this most important meeting of Yugoslav reserve officers was read.

The report on the topical tasks of the Federation of Yugoslav Reserve Officers was read by Hamdija Omanovic.

At the conference, the delegates will discuss three basic documents: The federal board's report on the work of the SRVSJ between the sixth congress and the constituent conference; Proposed forthcoming tasks; and the report by the acting SRVSJ president.

The new leadership of this organization--the SRVSJ federal conference--will be elected after the submitted documents have been discussed and adopted.

In fulfilling its most important social commitments--its responsibility to consolidate all-people's defense and social self-protection--the SRVSJ has made a maximum effort to insure that our defense policy and practice became a component of our daily activity and of the rights and duties of all working people and citizens in all environments.

This was stressed in his introductory report on SRVSJ tasks by Hamdija Omanovic, acting president of the SRVSJ federal board, at the SRVSJ constituent conference today. In the period since the sixth congress, the emphasis of the federation's activity has been primarily on consolidating and improving all-people's defense and social self-protection, on organizational and action training of the federation, on strengthening the moral-political unity of reserve officer cadres and on ideopolitical education. Some activity was channelled, added Omanovic, into a Marxist education for and a general military improvement of our members. There was also a broad effort to include officers in the sociopolitical life and socialist self-management development of the environments in which they lived and worked.

Speaking on topical tasks of the SRVSJ, Hamdija Omanovic stressed that developing all revolutionary achievements of our society, mainly by developing socialist self-management, would create a decisive role for the working class and for associated labor in all social matters. He added that by developing brotherhood and unity amongour nations and nationalities, we strengthen our country's defensive might and capability.

Despite the results achieved, Omanovic said: The process of socialization in matters related to all-people's defense and social self-protection has not fared equally well in all environments. In some instances, defense and protection matters have not reached all workers because they are in the hands of individuals, commissions, expert services and leading organs. Broader involvement by all organized socialist forces is required in these environments to prevent the encapsulation and mystification of defense and protection affairs.

Preparations for armed struggle as a decisive form of resisting aggression remain, of course, at the center of our attention, but parallel with this we are duty-bound to carefully consider other parts of our all-people's defense and social self-protection system, stressed Hamdija Omanovic. Involved in this is the preparation of our population to fulfill in wartime all necessary social, business and economic commitments, and those in civilian protection, health, education, culture, and so on.

Proceeding from the commitments pointed out by Comrade Tito at the 11th LCY Congress, special attention must be paid to involving our organizations and members in training our young people to defend the country. In the defense of our country, and this is experience from our past, our young people will carry on their shoulders the greatest and most fundamental burden. This is why we are duty-bound, stressed Omanovic, to resolutely and professionally tackle problems related to defense preparations. Training young reserve officers to do this job is one of our most important tasks in the coming period.

Tito Message to Conference

LD072332Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent the following message of greetings to the constituent conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Reserve Officers:

"Dear Comrades: I am sending cordial comradely greetings to the participants in your conference and to all Yugoslav reserve officers. The activity of the Federation of Yugoslav Reserve Officers, as an integral part of organized socialist forces affiliated with the socialist alliance, is of great social significance especially from the point of view of enhancing the defense capability of our country.

"In its activity until now, your organization has been equal to the tasks set before it by the LCY. The Federation of Reserve Officers has made a significant contribution in achieving a more successful realization of our concept of an all-people's defense. This is why we rightly expect that future activity, both of the federation as a whole and of every reserve officer individually, will be even more intensive and efficient.

"The social trust inherent in the reserve officer's calling must be constantly justified by persistent daily work on implementing practical measures in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, primarily in the local communities and organizations of associated labor. Unceasing ideopolitical and expert military uplifting of reserve officers and their constant permeation with the values and experience of our national liberation struggle and with the attainments and achievements of the Yugoslav People's Army constitute the necessary conditions for this kind of involvement. This is all the more important since among reserve officers there are more and more young people who have been born and raised in peace. These young people must be taught to appreciate peace but they must also be trained successfully to defend it should the need arise. Every reserve officer must be profoundly imbued with loyalty to the interests of the working class and those of our nations and nationalities, and also with confidence in the defense capability of our country and the invincibility of its people.

"Confident that in the future, too, you will carry with devotion your commitments and tasks, I wish you much success."

FIFTH CROATIAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS

LD062238Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1799 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The fifth congress of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions began today in the festively decorated Congress Hall of the Zagreb fair. Some 730 delegates and over 400 guests from all republics and provinces as well as from abroad are taking part in the 3 day congress.

Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Republican Council of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions, in opening the fifth congress, stressed the importance of the time of this meeting--it is held on the 50th anniversary of the notorious "bomb trial" when Josip Broz defended the ideals of the working class before a bourgeois court.

Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Republican Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, submitted his report on "the tasks of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia in developing self-management socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management."

Following the introduction by Vlado Mihaljevic, President Milka Planinc greeted the congress on behalf of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

On behalf of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia the congress was greeted by Council Secretary Sefcet Jasari who stressed that implementation of the law on associated labor had insured one of the main tasks--genuine worker influence in the decisionmaking process.

Jasari then spoke of the activities in the development of income relations which had been accompanied by many shortcomings and which were in need of exceptional attention in the upcoming period, especially in the basic organization of associated labor.

Implementation of economic stabilization is a priority task. It has to be achieved by increasing labor productivity, making business operations more economical and by reducing all forms of expenditure into the framework of income.

Explaining the draft of the new statute of the trade unions and of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia, Milorad Viskic, secretary of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, stressed that the new statute did not change the earlier essential orientation of the Croatian trade union organization. A decisive role will devolve on the basic trade union organizations in basic organizations of associated labor, and as the origin of all actions by workers organized along class lines, it will be linked with municipal trade union organization.

Some 16 independent trade unions are envisioned for organizing workers in identical, similar and mutually linked production activities instead of the present 18.

Having adopted the decision on the composition of the Council of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions which will consist of 125 members and the 7 member supervisory committee, the congress participants decided that discussion on the report on the work between the congresses, on Mihaljevic's report, and on the drafts of congress documents be resumed tomorrow in 5 commissions.

At the conclusion of the first plenary session today Council Secretary Vanja Rosko spoke of the October Revolution, in which over 30,000 Yugoslavs took part and whose 61st anniversary is tomorrow. The working class, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have always been inspired by the Great October, stressed Vanja Rosko. The spirit of October inspired us through the prewar period the armed revolution period, and when we inaugurated the process of managing the economy and our society by direct producers.

Therefore, as we are assessing the results achieved and as we are laying out the directions of our activity we stress the intransient nature of October, congratulating the working class and the workers of the Soviet Union on the anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, said Vanja Rosko in conclusion.

The fifth congress of the Federation of Croatian Trade unions will resume its work tomorrow.

Mihaljevic Addresses Congress

LD062000Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--At the first plenary session of the fifth congress of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions, which began work in Zagreb this afternoon, Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Council of the Croat Trade Union Federation, submitted his report entitled "The Tasks of the Croat Trade Union Federation in the Development of Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations and of the Socialist Self-Management Political System."

Having assessed the period since the fourth congress of the Croat Trade Union Federation as one of the most significant for the working class, Mihaljevic also stressed that that period represented a major school of self-management in which the trade unions, as the organization of the working class, had played a significant role in organizing associated labor, in building the political system, social negotiations and self-managing agreement-seeking on the income and its distribution.

Having illustrated with a series of indexes the dynamic economic development of Croatia in the period since the last congress, Mihaljevic also pointed out the considerable successes achieved in the implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor but observed in this context that these processes were still proceeding rather slowly in some places.

The president of the Council of the Croat Trade Union Federation pointed to the continuous increase in the burden placed on the economy by sociopolitical communities and self-managing interest communities, increases which were growing considerably faster than the income in material production. "If we do not halt and alter this trend, he stressed, it can hardly be expected that the workers in material production will consent to maintain,through reduced personal incomes, the agreed upon relationship in net income distribution, while at the same time, in the superstructure, the continuous increase in personal incomes is more of less insured."

Vlado Mihaljevic spoke no less critically of the information about the large increases--from 8 to 12 percent--in the number employed in the professional and administrative services of the sociopolitical communities in Croatia in the first half of this year. He noted that "the expansion of the administrative machinery inevitably leads to a series of negative phenomena in society. By the very logic of such expansion administration becomes bureaucratized, and the initiative and decisionmaking by the working people are suppressed through the invention of new, often unnecessary, bills and laws. This then restricts the scope of self-management. Such phenomena should be opposed most decisively.

Vlado Mihaljevic assessed the further promotion of the living and working conditions as one of the essential directions of the trade unions' activities in the next period. In this sphere, major results have in fact been achieved: In the period since the last congress the number of employed has increased by 182,000; over 15,000 apartments have been built; some 90 percent of workers enjoy a warm meal at work; real personal incomes have increased by 14 percent, etc. The lagging behind in the apartment construction imposes on the trade unions in particular, the obligation to commit themselves to a speedier construction of apartments and in this the fundamental issue is the greater involvement of the working peoples' individual resources.

Stressing that the basic trade union organization in the basic organizations of associated labor should be the source of all actions by workers organized by their class, Mihaljevic pointed out the need for quicker training and organizing of the trade unions so as to implement the role which they have in associated labor and in the political system. Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Croat Trade Union Federation said at the end of his speech that the trade unions should be the authentic expression of the working class and it is from this that the need stems for a more significant change in trade union work, work which must not be similar to that of a forum.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK AGRICULTURAL LOAN--Washington--Munir Benjenk, vice president of the World Bank and Dimce Belovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Washington, today signed an agreement on the loan which this bank has granted for the realization of a project to develop agriculture and agro-industry in Bosanska Krajina. The loan amounts to $55 million and has been given under the usual conditions of this international banking institution. The agricultural and agro-industrial project will cover 18 communes of over 30,000 private farms in Bosanska Krajina, which will cooperate with organizations in the social sector. The total value of the project is $4.3 billion. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD]